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SPECIAL REPORT

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Carrying on her
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COVER

Black in North America

Next week for the first time Americans celebrate the birthday of black leader Martin Luther King, killed by an assassin's bullet 17 years ago, with a national holiday. King was many victims for the people he led, but despite a growing black middle class and advances in civil rights, the state of black America remains troubled.

—Page 14



Mulroney's Quebec setbacks
Sixteen months after his historic election victory in Quebec, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney faces growing political problems in his home province.

—Page 6



The religion of anger

Protestant opposition to the Anglo-Irish accord has raised the possibility of a new round of violence in Northern Ireland after next week's elections.

—Page 28



Good times for mutual funds

Attended by the charm of rising gold prices and achieving financial security, Canadians are in record numbers investing in Canada's top mutual funds.

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New comedies in the fast lane

This week CBC Radio's *The Practitioner* moves to prime-time TV. The comedy quartet's fast-paced show, *4 on the Floor*, is scheduled to start next week with no attention span.

—Page 50

National interests

It would be a disaster for Canada if Prime Minister Mulroney allowed the provincial premiers to participate actively in trade negotiations with the United States. Consultations with the premiers are as far as the federal government must go ("Tough talk and terms," Canada, Dec. 9). At the recent first ministers' meeting in Halifax, the premiers, with one or two exceptions, showed themselves to be only regional politicians, lacking in national perspective. If given the opportunity, they would use trade talks as a political soapbox to further their own interests. Only our federal government can balance the various regional needs, strengths and weaknesses and develop a national policy in the best interests of Canada as a whole.

—CAMERON C. HILLIER JR.,
Kelowna, Ont.

Delusions of democracy

In your most over-the-top article on the Philippine election ("The happy Philippines," Cover, Dec. 16), you refer to the possible future "collapse of Philippine democracy." Philippine democracy, such as it was, died in 1972 with the declaration of martial law, and there has been no resurrection. Anyone who believes otherwise is sadly deluded.

—MICHAEL
Waterloo, Ont.

Prohibition and progress

As one of the many possible examples of the "old" (30) or "narrow-minded" type of progress, James Gifford refers to in



Ontario's David Patterson: doghouse

your February on liquor referendum in Winkler, Man. ("Curing a sober vice," Dec. 16). I thought it appropriate to "distill" a few remarks to those enlightened "younger, liberal people" who are, according to Gifford, a "slowly vanishing" in Winkler, a town with \$50 million in building permits for 1984, a major new mall complex, rapid growth in housing, business expansions and a packed school system; it would be hard to make a case that the lack of wine or liquor sales has been any real detriment to the progress of the community. The change that changeovers bring to the bulldozed town "those who can hardly crawl or grope" has the bouquet of a case of old grapes. With a vote of 56-9 in 1974 against liquor sales, the mind boggles at the supposed disappearance of such a community. Am we to believe that the fast-growing rural community in southern Manitoba, has a population over 50 per cent of which is made up of those other narrow-minded, hypocritical, elderly or decrepit?

—CHRISTOPHER AGENT
Winkler, Man.

Covering Canada's opinions

While the contents of your Jan. 6 issue will no doubt draw lots of comments ("A national report card," The Mirror/Dominion Post, here's one for the cover a week ago, beautifully illustrated. Congratulations to writer Rick Finckel.

—CAMERON MACKENZIE JR.
Woodstock, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address or telephone number. Mail correspondence is left to the Editor. Magazine's magazine. Please send letters to: 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

BIRD: British-born author Christopher Isherwood, 81, of cancer, in Santa Monica, Calif. Goodbye to Berlin, his collection of short stories published in 1939, contained the famous line "I am a camera," which inspired the title of a play by John von Duessen, an adaptation of one of the stories, "Stilly Flowers." I Am a Camera was later made into the Broadway musical and Academy Award-winning movie Cabaret.

BIRD: Ottawa broadcast journalist Keith Morrison (CBC's The Journalist, 38, an anchorman for CBC's Les Anglaises-affiliated station CTV, beginning Jan. 25, Morrison will co-anchor the station's 5 and 11 p.m. weekday news shows.

BIRD: PHOTOFEST: Spanish town Plasido Domingo, 44, from a double hernia operation, is, nevertheless, Domingo, who is currently raising money for Mexican earthquake relief, was forced to cancel several benefit engagements, including his Feb. 26 concert at Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto.

BIRD: AGENT: and businessman Ronald McFarlane, 71, in Toronto. McFarlane worked for The Toronto Star and The Province Post newspapers and was executive vice-president of Mailbox. He retired in 1979.

BIRD: John Goss, 43, associate conductor for the National Ballet of Canada since 1978, after he was struck by a van while on vacation, in Christchurch, Barbados.

BIRD: Mrs. Gen. Thomas Graham Gibson, 78, following a brief illness, in Toronto. At 35, Gibson became the youngest officer in the Canadian Army to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and was later awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his role.

BIRD: Medical researcher Dr. Wilfrid Francis, 64, in Toronto. Although Francis specialized in cancer research, he was also called the "father of aviation medicine," and he is credited with saving the lives of thousands of fighter pilots during the Second World War because of his invention of the "G-suit," which around the body in a thin film of water and counteracted the effects of centrifugal forces.

APPOINTED: Allan Taylor, 53, to the post of chairman and chief executive officer of The Royal Bank of Canada, effective Jan. 1, Taylor, currently the Toronto-based president of the bank, will replace retiring chairman Rowland Evans, 64.

The perils of smoker's face

By Charles Gordon

Puffing may not agree, but it is a fact that to do the right thing for the wrong reasons often isn't to do it at all.

Take smoking: There are lots of good reasons to quit smoking. Smoking sticks up the house. Smoking causes heart disease. Smoking gives you cancer. It may give other people around you cancer too. If it doesn't give them cancer, it may cause them to break out in eczema, psoriasis and, in some cases, violent attacks of neurosis.

Facing an expanding forest of No Smoking signs, mounting expressions of moral outrage and a shrinking supply of smoking, the smoker is tempted to say the hell with it. He is having a more and more difficult time convincing himself that their vice are worse than his. He is beginning to look the courage of his addictions. Only his aversion to moral outrage keeps him from quitting. But he is feeling less and less good about it. In his sleep, the word "purish" repeats itself. One day soon he will look it up.

Is there anything that can push the smoker over the edge, into non-smokerdom? When face fails, when moral outrage becomes off without being a scratch, when Smoker's Face's words fall on deaf ears—what can possibly do the trick?

Smoker's face is what. The ultimate perceiver. Discovered by a British doctor, announced in the British Medical Journal last month, smoker's face is, according to new science reports, a wrinkled, weary, haggard look that will give you away every time. The physician in question, Dr. Douglas Macleod, said that "cigarette smoking causes readily recognizable wrinkling and other changes to the face of many people." The actor William Holden had smoker's face, according to Dr. Macleod. So did the poet W.H. Auden.

To illustrate the power of smoker's face as a deterrent to smoking, let's run through these "other changes":

• Crow's feet at the corners of the eyes, or other lines or wrinkles radiating at right angles from the upper or lower lip, or deep lines on the cheeks and lower jaw.

• A white greenish, in some cases missing a colour of the cheeks or a leathery, worn or ragged appearance.

• A slightly grey, orange, purple or red complexion.

We also see how the spectre of

smoker's face may do the trick where mere (traditional) means of persuasion and blackmail have failed. People do not respect for their lungs, but not enough for a reason that should have been obvious to us years ago: the lungs, unlike the face, are not worn as the outside of the body. The lungs are not taken into account when beauty is measured. People can brag about their lungs, as some smokers do, but the list of signs written about them is not long. Nor is there any record of a lung having launched a thousand ships.

For that you need a face, and a pretty good one too. As Dr. Macleod put it: "Many people notice the changes of smoking for the first time when it is pointed out to them; they can be shocked by their faces alone."

Few can doubt the reasons involved there. It is easy enough for the smoker to dismiss the crow's feet as laugh lines and accept, with thanks, the de-

"Smokers may wish to consider the possibility that vanity may save some of us where intelligence has failed"

scription of his appearance as ragged. But a grey, orange or purple complexion is something to think about.

"Why is Smoker's face grey, strange and purple, anyway?"

"Perhaps he's spilled something on it, dear. Why don't you ask him?"

To fully appreciate the potential power of smoker's face, you need only visit the cosmetic section of any drugstore. Don't stop at the female cosmetics department; look at the male one too—now upon row of products to cure wrinkles, tighten the skin and make it small better. No one would be surprised to learn that Canadians spend more money on their faces than their government gives in aid to Third World countries.

After you check out the cosmetics, take a look at the health section in your local bookstore. Just about every part of the body has its own book there, but the face gets more than most. The *Sunscreened Face* is one compelling title, with the subtitle: *How to look like yourself—only better*—in just 20 minutes a day. Vanity sells books and substances in tubes and jars. Next

to our vanity, the power of Lady Nature is at work.

Also on the decline, according to the most recent statistics, is Lady Alcohol. For as similar reasons. Poles aren't drinking as much, say the experts. The bartenders, waiters and taxi drivers agree. The policemen, checking the roads in search of impaired drivers, are having difficulty finding any. Does this mean they're losing to our nation?

Well, not exactly. For one thing, they're not actually quaffing, per se, although the percentage of the population that drinks is down a bit in the last five years. What they're doing is switching to lighter types of booze—light, or lite, beer, white wine, gin and tonic, vodka, spritzers, etc.

But that, whether it is lower in alcohol content or not, at least looks like it is. And why are they doing that? Because of their concern about divorce, traffic accidents or forest fires? No, because of their concern about lifestyle. Scotch and ale are out. So is red wine. Vodka and white wine are in. So is light beer, or lite beer—there is a difference, lower only in those whose job it is to regulate beer commercials.

In the 1980s having a good lifestyle means being a good person. It means looking fit. Looking fit means, above all, being able to wear all those nice exercise costumes. They look pretty stupid when worn over a beer belly.

Furthermore, those nice exercise costumes cost a lot of money. In the dog world in which today's life drinkers see themselves, one smooch too many at lunch and it's all over no job, no money, no lifestyle.

It would be wrong to overstate the case. Addiction research experts say that the serious drinker does not really worry about his weight, or his job, just as the dedicated smoker does not respond to the threat of a purple and orange face. But it is intriguing to consider the possibility that vanity may save us where intelligence has failed. Some day some someone may discover that acid rain causes warts and nuclear testing produces oily skin. Then you'll see some progress in a hurry.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.

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Tory problems in Quebec

In the years following his breath-taking Conservative election sweep of 2008, Prime Minister John Diefenbaker sometimes called on a light and well-oiled political conformity line spokesman named Bruce Maloney for advice on Quebec issues. With the help of Union Nationale Premier Maurice Duplessis, Diefenbaker's Tories had won an unprecedented 50 seats in a province that was traditionally a Liberal bastion. But Maloney's words to the Chief about Quebec's growing political aspirations had little effect, and by 1963, after the Diefenbaker government fell to Lester Pearson's Liberals, only eight of those 50 Tory MPs remained in the House of Commons. As author Peter C. Newman noted in his 1973 book on the Diefenbaker years, *Reveries in Power*: "It was largely because Maloney's advice went unheeded that the Tories lost the confidence of Quebec."

Now, 16 months later, he has one mandate as Prime Minister—the result of a second historic sweep that sent 58 Quebec Tories to Ottawa—Maloney faces a series of problems strikingly similar to those encountered by Diefenbaker. The most serious: the near-constant complaint that Quebecers—and, in particular, Montrealers—lack access to key economic portfolios in the Maloney cabinet. The complaints gained strength—and credence—last month when the government decided to allow British-owned Ultramar Canada Ltd. to rival seven on out-and-out Montreal ad industry as part of its acquisition of Gulf Canada Ltd.'s assets in Quebec and the Maritimes. The Ultramar affair led to the resignation of Quebec cabinet minister Suzanne Blais-Gossard and inspired several Montreal-area MPs to launch the so-called *revue de la province* movement. Meanwhile, Robert Toupin indicated that he might defect from the Tories because of the refinery closure.

The Conservatives also face a major threat in Quebec from the resurgent Liberals, who regained power provincially under Robert Bourassa in December. A Globe and Mail opinion poll showed the federal Liberals comfortably ahead of the Tories in Quebec, by 44 per cent to 33. Combined with the jump over the Ultramar affair, the poll raised fears among some Tories that the circumstances of Maloney's po-

litical strategy—to avoid Diefenbaker's outside and hold Quebec in the next federal election—was in jeopardy. Said Marcel Dugas, 40, for the Montreal area riding of Verdun: "The Gulf

debate, it showed a steep decline from the 28-point lead the Conservatives held one month after the 1984 election. Trying to replicate on Maloney's Quebec difficulties, Liberal Leader

John Turner summoned a Thursday meeting of the Quebec Liberal caucus in Montreal. Afterward, Turner said that the poll reflected a public feeling that the government "has made managerial gaffes"—including allowing the Gulf refinery to close.

For his part, Maloney, who held three days of meetings last week with cabinet ministers at Beech Lake, Que., said that fluctuations in popularity were normal in politics but acknowledged "We have a lot of work to do" before the next election, due by 1989.

With Parliament set to resume this week, Maloney faced the task of placating his restless Quebec caucus. The Prime Minister's principal challenges to persuade Montrealers that his economic policies do not unduly penalize the already troubled industrial sector in the city and to counter suggestions that economic decisions affecting Quebec were being made by ministers from outside the province. But Maloney downplayed suggestions of a revolt brewing in his Quebec caucus. Said Maloney: "The fact that a Conservative MP speaks out as an issue vital for Montreal is not a sign of weakness." In advance of a meeting of the full cabinet last Friday, the prime minister also confirmed growing speculation that a "modest" cabinet shuffle was being planned.

The speculation centred on a promotion for Canadian Affairs Minister Michel Gauthier, a former member of the Quebec City, to the key economic port-

folio of regional industrial expansion, now held by Senator Stevens. The powerful Ontario minister, according to one scenario, Stevens would then take over at Treasury Board from Robert de Cotret. A Quebecer and a major figure in the cabinet of then-prime minister Joe Clark in 1978, de Cotret's leadership performance at Treasury Board has been flawed on personal grounds. Sources speculate that he may be demoted—or leave government office. The change, they insiders said, would allow Gauthier to act as Quebec lieutenant for Maloney on economic matters,

announced last week that she would step in the Tory caucus. Dufourge at Evia News also tempered his comments, declaring that he is "95 per cent" in agreement with the government's decision. His change of attitude followed a meeting with Stevens and a call from Bernard Roy, Maloney's chief of staff, who told him to "be careful." But Toupin's future is undecided. "I may decide to just the point of no return," he told Maloney's. If he leaves the party, Toupin said he would act as an independent, although a veteran Liberal official told Maloney's that

same day he revealed that the Gulf refinery would close, Stevens announced that Ottawa would provide \$30 million to aid for Montreal's troubled Petrochem chemical plant. And last spring, after Stevens had refused a grant to upgrade Dupont's aging paper mill near Sherbrooke, the Quebec caucus convinced Maloney to send up with funds to pay for the interest on a \$150-million loan for the company.

Indeed, in other numbers Quebec is strongly represented in the cabinet. While only three of the 58 Tory MPs elected in 1984 claimed previous parliamentary experience, Maloney announced 20 of them to cabinet. In addition, three Quebecers—Communications Minister Marcel Masse, Gail and de Cotret—joined the government in 1984, representing the province in 16-member committees and planning committees.

Another concern for Maloney arose from indications that Quebec's Liberal government might get involved in its own refinery from closing—killing the Tories a major embarrassment. Premier Robert Bourassa's aides were trying to arrange the sale of the flag to a U.S. company, it is scheduled to begin operations this week on whether to renew the purchase agreement.

With strong Liberal governments in place in Quebec, Ontario—and, in some cases, moving against their party—the Conservatives face a difficult task in building a free political base in Quebec. The party's 1984 success was produced by a fragile alliance of Anglophone Liberals, disgruntled Quebecers, and Parti Québécois members seeking any alternative to the Liberal party. In Ultramar's case, Maloney's chief of staff, Roy, is a Quebecer for whom about Quebec—will face a new challenge in keeping his coalition together.

—MICHAEL BELL is Ottawa editor with THE CANADIAN PRESS.



Maloney of Beech Lake: "We have a lot of work to do."



Gulf's mothballed refinery in Montreal: Toupin (below) a recurring complaint of no oil.

alongside Public Works Minister Roch La Salle, who was assigned last summer to strengthen the Tory electoral operation in Quebec.

A cabinet rearrangement, however, was unlikely to erase the anger over the Ultramar issue. Freedom House's Charles Gossard, Vincent Delia Nove and Robert Toupin lobbied hard to save the Gulf refinery and its 625 jobs. But two days after Christmas Reeves flew to Montreal and, without the promise of a Montreal cabinet minister, announced that Investment Canada had approved Ultramar's purchase of Gulf properties in Eastern Canada. Ultramar, which already operated a refinery in Quebec, had moved on closing the Montreal plant.

Within days, Blais-Gossard had resigned, and Jacques and Toupin were "reconsidering their political future." After a holiday in Acapulco, Jacques

Toupin, a 39-year-old refinery, had dismissed joining the party with at least one Montreal Liberal MP. An aide to Turner, however, said that the Liberals were reluctant to accept Toupin immediately, adding, "It would be better if he sits as an Independent for six or eight months and then maybe comes over to us."

Rejecting the arguments of critics, Maloney supporters and the controversy reflected the political inexperience of members of the Quebec caucus. The province, Maloney aides insisted, had in fact done unusually well in building its cabinet. On the



High hopes for the 'haiku summit'

Japanese Ambassador Kiyoshi Kikuchi was gracious, but insistent. "Wherever Canadians talk about Japan, it is always trade or automobiles," he told a visitor to his Ottawa office last week. Then he added, "We don't like it." That habit may begin to change this week, as Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone makes a whirlwind three-day visit to Canada. For the 63-year-old Nakasone—a central leader who seeks enlightenment through Zen meditation, painting and the writing of haiku poems—his first visit since becoming prime minister in 1982 is part of a relentless campaign to bury the image of Japanese as soulless makers of microchips and compact cars.

Nakasone's message to Canadians is one he has taken on numerous trips abroad: Japan is an "extremist state"—a nation that, having rebuilt from the devastations of World War II, has assumed the obligations of a world power. To that end, his "haiku summit" with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney—Nakasone is expected to compose and read at least one of the 17-syllable poems during his visit—will play down the imprints in a generally harmonious \$15-billion annual trading relationship. Instead, the two men will discuss defence, disarmament, foreign aid and trade problems. The main theme for the 32nd annual summit of industrialized nations, which Nakasone will host in Tokyo May 4-6, those broad concerns and the need to foster closer ties between Canada and Japan were also expected to dominate Nakasone's speech Monday. Parliament, as house seats before a scheduled 30 June prime minister.

Nakasone and Mulroney already share several key policy objectives. Both support an early resumption of global trade liberalization negotiations. Neither outer stereo neither weapons on its soil, and their military budgets are among the lowest in the industrialized world. A Canadian Embassy station in Tokyo, who maintained the trans-Pacific flow of diplomatic cables, but much predicted what he described as "a lot of stretching" between the two leaders.

But during private meetings in Toronto and Ottawa, Nakasone was expected to ask Mulroney for a personal favor: to help persuade French President François Mitterrand to attend the seven-nation Tokyo summit. A source in the Japanese Foreign Ministry told Maclean's that Nakasone is concerned about a possible boycott by a dis-



Nakasone and Mulroney in New York last year, calling a new vision of Japan

cheated Mitterrand, who described last year's summit as being as "a vision where partners see each other." Mulroney, with his fluent French and his projected meeting with Mitterrand at the summit of transoceanic nations in Paris next month, could be "very useful," the source added.

The timing of Nakasone's trip—with 50 sides and 40 Japanese exporters—in a surprise. For Mulroney, the high-profile visit of Canada's most important trading partner after the United States is, as one Mulroney staffer noted, a great way "to kick off 1986." For his part, Nakasone needs to cement his commercial alliances. Despite plans to open Japan to more foreign goods, Tokyo still maintains a \$27-billion (US) annual trade surplus with Washington. Nakasone has already told Mulroney that Ottawa's attempts to seek free trade with the United States do not disturb Japan—as long as the arrangement does not create a "barrier North America's" mentality. Said Mulroney last week: "If the two North American neighbors reach an accord, it would only strengthen the world trading system."

Although Canada's \$250 million trade deficit with Japan last year was an insignificant part of total Canadian

sales to Japan—roughly \$6 billion—many Canadian government and business leaders express concern that about 70 per cent of Canada's exports are raw materials. By contrast, most Canadian imports from Japan are manufactured products that create a significant number of Japanese jobs. It is a sensitive issue likely to be raised during dinners in Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, where the guest list includes an elite group of exporters.

But any possibility of friction was muted last week by two Japanese institutions announced last month: the doubling of Honda's \$100-million investment in a car assembly plant near Alliston, Ont., and plans for a \$400-million Toyota plant near Cambridge, Ont. And Canadian officials in Tokyo confidently predict that Suzuki, another Japanese carmaker, will soon announce plans to build its own facility, possibly in Ontario, producing 100,000 vehicles a year. That announcement would add lustre to a relationship summed up in a new series of Canadian government advertisements aimed at attracting Japanese tourists. The campaign's theme, "My Pal Canada."

—KEVIN MAQUEDEN in Ottawa with PETER MOULLE in Tokyo

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Canadian beef steaks and loins.
A.C. Inc. 1990, 40-40)



Lewis (left) and Davis: a proposal for a five-year, \$5-billion research program

An acid rain agenda

Canadian Environment Minister Thomas McMillan described it as "not an ideal report." Environmental lobbyists in Canada and the United States voiced anger and disappointment—and skepticism that the report's recommendations would be accepted or acted upon. Indeed, on both sides of the border last week the long-awaited U.S.-Canada study on acid rain produced a degree of negative reviews. Nine months in the making, the report—authored by former Ontario premier William Davis and former U.S. transportation secretary Drew Lewis—urged the Reagan administration to promote a five-year, \$5-billion research program. Its goal: to create new technologies designed to reduce acid rain, which some Canadian scientists have called the nation's most serious pollution problem.

Among the minority of groups who welcomed the Davis-Lewis proposals was the U.S. utility industry, whose sulphur-dioxide emissions form one source of the acid rain, snow, fog and dust that fall on Canadian lakes and soils. A spokesman for the U.S. National Coal Association, for one, said that the plan to develop new technology was "desirable and necessary," but added pointedly, "There is no scientific consensus that acid precipitation is the cause of acidity in the environment."

Other spokesmen applauded the report's conclusion that acid rain was a serious transboundary problem—the first such admission by any U.S. energy

But most environmentalists, and some politicians, claimed that by failing to recommend a mandatory clean-up with specific emission reduction targets, the committee had failed. "The report is shocking," said Elizabeth Agle, co-director of the U.S. National Clean Air Coalition. "It leads the public to believe there is no existing technology that can deal with the problem. That is completely untrue." Other critics said that in Washington's climate of budget austerity, Congress will not commit funds needed to finance the proposals.

Still, Canada's Davis defended the report, claiming that any tougher stance would have been rejected by President Ronald Reagan. Indeed, last week Reagan pledged only to "carefully review" the report and discuss it further with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney when they meet in Washington on March 18.

Few observers are optimistic. "It's not that the White House is not prepared to move on this," said Charles Davis, director of Canadian studies at Washington's Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. "It's that it's not prepared to get out from under public opinion." And after all the controversy over last week's report, it was clear that the campaign for an acid rain cleanup still had a long way to go.

—ALEXANDER HARRIS, in Ottawa with
WILLIAM LOWMEYER in Washington



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NATIONAL NEWS

Poverty revisited



Barnes: child need

Raised in New Orleans, where his mother worked as domestic service, Barry Barnes is no stranger to poverty. But last week Barnes—a former British Columbia Lions defensive end and a New Democratic Party member of the B.C. legislature for 18 years—began a new experiment in making ends meet. Accepting a challenge from an self-help group, he moved from his comfortable suburban home to Vancouver's slum neighbourhood to try living for one month as \$200, the standard welfare payment for single men 18 and under. Barnes, 55, who earns \$40,000 a year representing his Vancouver Centre riding, rented a \$200-a-month room where only electricity and hot plates and a tiny sink. After spending \$40 for a bus pass, he had \$110 left for food and other necessities. His experience, Barnes suggested, might help spark debate about poverty in British Columbia, where the unemployment rate is over 14 per cent and welfare benefits have not risen since 1982. "I sit in the legislature and wonder what do I know about this life?" he said. "It's a challenge I've got to try."

Pawley's comeback

Like thousands of other Canadians, Manitoba Premier Howard Pawley spent part of his winter vacation enjoying the sun and surf at a Florida beach. But the 5'10" minister was not completely relaxed. After more than four years in office, Pawley, 51, is preparing to call a provincial election—perhaps as early as next month. Recent public opinion polls indicate that the government's timing is opportune. Only 14 months ago, the party trailed the Conservatives in the polls by 55 percentage points—largely because 75 per cent of Manitobans were angry about a tax plan to reduce front-end garbage services. However, the Premier now has faded from the headlines and now, as Manitobans enjoy an expanding economy—a growth rate of five per cent last year—the tax plan has faded. The Tax cut five percentage points. Pawley's re-election chances have also been strengthened by the weakness of Conservative Opposition leader Gary Filmon, a Winnipeg businessman eight years last January. Self-proclaimed and personally popular, Filmon has been shaken by his own party members for failing to build an effective T-1 platform. The New Democrats have one other reason for hoping for an early vote: Manitoba's harsh winter will likely keep turnout low in critical pre-vote rallies in the countryside.

A new street law

A Halifax undercover policewoman, equipped with a hidden tape recorder, staked out a spot on the downtown Boffin Street strip commonly marked by the city's prostitutes. She made an arrest out of a prostitution, but at a potential cost. Armed with a new law that makes it a criminal offence to try to buy or sell sex in public, police across the country last week began cracking down on street prostitutes and—for the first time—their customers. Under a 1978 Supreme Court of Canada ruling, solicitation had to be "pressing and persistent" before charges could be laid. The

new law, passed by Parliament in December with an increased maximum sentence of \$5,000 and six months in jail, is designed to make it easier to force prostitution out of city streets and neighbourhoods. But Halifax lawyer Robert Blum, acting for a man charged with trying to buy sexual services from an undercover policewoman, said that the wording of the new law refers to obtaining the services of a prostitute. "Apparently," said Blum, "the lady in question was not a prostitute." Still, as Dartmouth defence lawyer Bruce Smith added, "There isn't a mother looking at the street that night. I think the legislation has already had its effect."

Sitting on principle

When his classmates in MacGregor, Man., stood up to recite the Lord's Prayer every morning, 13-year-old Chris Tait remains in his seat. An avowed atheist, Tait contends that he should not be required to stand. School authorities disagree. Last week the principal of MacGregor Collegiate headed the Grade 13 class a second four-day suspension for his behaviour and told him that he would be suspended if he continued to ignore regulations. In response, Tait said he would like to see the issue to the Canadian Human Rights Commission. "I am hoping to get a lot of help from the public on this," said Tait, who already has the support of his family. His father, Fred, a nonpractising Christian, says he is proud of Chris for standing up for his principles. During an angry confrontation, school superintendent Joseph Murphy accused Chris of disrupting classes and defying school discipline. Retorted the older Tait, "I'm not going to have my son removed from the class because of his religious beliefs." Under Manitoba law, students may be expelled from joining in prayers if they bring a note from their parents and stand outside the class while the prayer is being recited. But many of Tait's schoolmates say that he should be expelled from the regulation. About two-thirds of the school's 240 students have signed a petition of support.

Suspicious suitcases



Michelle Lévesque

Early this month Jean Roy Lévesque received a passport from India, where his son, Michelle, and his next were enjoying a three-week vacation. The mother was not, the passport said, and the brother's magnificent. But when the engineering student from Jonquière, Que., next heard from his mother he was shocked and disturbed. He wrote home last week, Michelle Lévesque, 35, said her sister Lévesque, 35, was arrested on charges of smuggling heroin. Authorities at René Lévesque de Vinci Airport—suspects of two red suitcases with allegedly child abuse—found 6.6 kg of pure heroin, worth an estimated \$6.3 million, hidden in the sisters' luggage. In Jonquière, 500 km southeast of Montreal, residents voiced disbelief. Michelle, a high school teacher, a married woman, a travel agency based administrator, are regarded as model citizens. Their reputations had not impress law enforcement authorities in Italy. Officials said that after they were questioned by an Italian magistrate on Thursday, the sisters would stand trial at the earliest possible date.

Living black in America

COVER



Death inferno: Reagan and Georgia King (below): 1963 King memorial rally in Washington; bombs reflections

He had a dream. It was a simple dream—the vision of a time when “the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.” That dream of racial equality took Martin Luther King Jr. to the bus stops of Montgomery, Ala., where a 380-day boycott broke the back of the fest of the South’s humiliating Jim Crow segregation laws 30 years ago. And it took him to the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Ala., where sheriff’s deputies viciously whacked belly chaps and bellies against 400 civil rights protesters who were marching in support of black voting rights on the bloody Sunday of March 7, 1965.

Bombing But eventually, it took King to his death. After he had survived 11 arrests, a stabbing in Miami and two bombs thrown onto his Alabama front porch, on April 4, 1968, he stepped out of Room 306 onto the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis and James Earl Ray pumped a sniper’s bullet into his neck. In his 39 years King had witnessed the most massive and disab-

ling movement in American history and was the passage of two landmark bills—the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act—which forever changed the complexion of the United States because he lived, no



black can now be denied a seat in a restaurant, a drink at a water fountain or a ballot at a polling booth. And, in the wake of his breakthrough, a substantial black middle class has taken its place in the professions, business, sports, entertainment and on the nation’s advertising billboards. Blacks

now hold 5,000 elected offices across the country, from rural Alabama county councilors to the mayors of 266 U.S. cities, including the nation’s capital.

Bombing But on Jan. 30, as the country commemorates its first annual Martin Luther King Day—the first time a crime has been honored with a national holiday since George Washington—America’s 39 million blacks will be tempering their celebrations with somber reflections on a future their leaders point to times that are bleak indeed. Saul John Jacob, president of the New York-based National Urban League, which is preparing to publish its annual forecast later this month. “The state of black America is grim.” Two decades after King’s legal and social victories blacks have still failed to translate them into economic equality. Black unemployment now stands at 16 per cent—more than double the national average. And more

than one-third of all blacks now live below the poverty line—the highest figure since record-keeping began in 1969.

In fact, that mass of increasingly young black poor threatens to become a permanent “underclass”—barely literate, unemployed and swayed on a rising tide of teenage pregnancies and

black-on-black crime in the increasingly mean streets of inner-city ghettos. Said writer and former civil rights activist Roger Wilkins: “The black poor are more hopeless and isolated than they have ever been.” But even more disturbing for blacks is the fact that the Reagan administration—which finally authorized the King holiday 35

years after the issue first came before Congress—has used the courts for a systematic attack on many of the policies that were King’s legacy, including school desegregation and the living goal of affirmative action. “For the first time in 35 years there is an institutionalization of hostility to the aspirations of racial equality,” said Georgia State Senator Julian Bond. “It’s a radical and frightening shift.”

Affairs: Encouraging those attacks from outside the black community are a new breed of attacks from within. Betraying the administration’s maneuvers, a handful of black neoconservative intellectuals, led by Harvard political economist Glenn Loury, 37, argues that the affirmative action and social welfare policies of President Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society failed to tackle the problem of black poverty and that it is time for blacks to help themselves. Loury’s increasingly vocal preoccupations—which Benjamin Hooks, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), has denounced as “treason”—have led to a fierce internal debate on whether blacks ought to demand more government aid or focus on their own economic development.

Still, few black leaders disagree that black Americans are currently standing at an uncertain and discouraging crossroads. Said Carlton Scott King, the slain civil rights leader’s widow, who now presides over his Atlanta Center for Non-Violent Social Change: “Many of the rights Martin fought for are now being eroded. Black people are beginning to understand that this is a constant struggle. Freedom is never really won.”

Had King lived in his 55th birthday this month, Wilkins notes that he would not have been surprised that blacks have charted as little progress since his death. “Martin was a realist,” he said. “But he would have been heartbroken.” Indeed, part of the blame for the current declining fortunes of black America has been attributed to King’s very success. The massive strides registered by the civil rights movement in the 1960s and early 1970s convinced many of the middle-class blacks who had profited from them—and the white liberals who had marched with them—that the battle had been won. At the same time, many of the measures provided a backlash among opponents, one that is just beginning to emerge in the relatively new conservative climate.

Division: And nowhere have the gains or the strains been more evident than in King’s native South, where 50 per cent of U.S. blacks still live. Last March, at the newsmaker marking the 30th anniversary of the bloody Selma



search which eventually led to the Voting Rights Act, white mayor Joseph Ruffin, who was also mayor in 1965, shared a byword with Rev. Jesse Jackson, the first black to make a serious bid for the presidency: in 1964 Ruffin proudly noted the number of Selma's black elected officials. But except for the marchers, the city's streets were deserted. **White Selma—** which still lives apart from black Selma and sends about 1,000 of its children to private academies founded during the apogee over desegregation—had not chosen to acknowledge the anniversary.

Shops In other states, blacks are still routinely directed out of first-floor public rest rooms, but to dingy

entails and "mentally wrong." In a letter to 56 state and local governments two years ago, he invited them to join the federal government in negotiating their equal employment agreements—a process that could reverse previous court rulings on quotas. Most jurisdictions have refused on the grounds that, as Harold Juran, deputy city attorney of Norfolk put it, "We do not want old wounds reopened." But Georgia's Reed points out that the government's efforts, if still largely unsuccessful, have sent a signal to businesses and universities that they do not need to fear federal reprisals if they desegregate. Juran quotes Sen. John Chafee, director of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund: "It has created a mental

garbage workers—96 per cent of whom were black—and organizing a massive Poor People's March on Washington. "What good is the right to sit at a lunch counter," he asked, "if one can't afford the price of a meal?"

Affirmative But now, at a time when members of a small black middle class are enjoying a newfound affluence and a positive media image through sitcoms such as *The Cosby Show*, the gap is widening between them and the bottom third of the black American population. That polarization has further alienated what social scientists have begun referring to as a permanent black "underclass"—still light-years away from the "ghettoization" that King once preached. Twenty years



Jackson, fiery fighter at Washington protest, trying to translate social victories into economic equality



basement criminals which once bore the placard "Coloreds Only." And many Southern dorms still keep two waiting rooms, one white, the other black. Said Larry Farmer, director of Mississippi Action for Community Education (MACE): "The new South is getting to be like the old North. Racism is taking a very subtle form." Said Joseph Lowery, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which King founded: "Everything has changed and nothing has changed."

But most disturbing to black leaders is the fact that the Reagan administration's justice department has actively challenged two of the most controversial civil rights cases in a move that has even split the cabinet. William Bradford Huie, head of the department's civil rights division, has already moved on school desegregation and affirmative action hiring quotas which he calls "racially prefer-

ential" and "mentally wrong." In a letter to 56 state and local governments two years ago, he invited them to join the federal government in negotiating their equal employment agreements—a process that could reverse previous court rulings on quotas. Most jurisdictions have refused on the grounds that, as Harold Juran, deputy city attorney of Norfolk put it, "We do not want old wounds reopened." But Georgia's Reed points out that the government's efforts, if still largely unsuccessful, have sent a signal to businesses and universities that they do not need to fear federal reprisals if they desegregate. Juran quotes Sen. John Chafee, director of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund: "It has created a mental

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Lowery: safe help



after the devastating riots that ripped through the black Los Angeles ghetto of Watts in 1965—killing 34, wounding 1,000 and causing \$40 million in property damage—a joint city and county study found that "conditions are as bad or worse. The community feels helplessness, despair and despondency." Indeed, many observers wonder why more black outcasts do not erupting into violence.

The most alarming statistic in the history emerging from modern-day ghettos is that poverty is increasingly wearing a young black face. Over half of all black children are born poor. And 70 per cent of those are the offspring of single, usually young mothers who do

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not fresh high school and depend on welfare. When they reach adolescence, they face a 50-per-cent black teenage unemployment rate and a one-in-six chance of going to jail before the age of 18. For the same age group, the second leading cause of death is murder by another black. Summing up the situation at an NAACP conference last May, Jewell Taylor Gibbs entreated her speech "The young black male, an endangered species" indeed, because of the high jobless and imprisonment rate, some social scientists have concluded that aside from crime, becoming fathers may be one of the few ways for young blacks to win self-esteem—in the process pushing the distinctive birth rate in some inner cities as high as 73 per cent. Acknowledged.

Wanda Barren, a 36-year-old award mother of two in Washington, her boyfriend "wanted a child so I gave him one. The time that baby was born I didn't never see that baby because he is showing her off everywhere."

Some critics blame the very success of the civil rights movement for the increased participation of black society. With the exodus of the newly affluent black middle class to the suburbs, ghetto youth were left with role models who were either unemployed, or puny and wretched runners. Said Wilkins: "You cannot blame a kid who has never seen a male work in his life the value of getting a job."

And many critics accuse the Reagan administration of social program cutbacks that have drained hopes from a class already impoverished as its unskilled jobs on the nation's assembly lines began drying up. In 1983 the government slashed job training funds by 60 per cent and withheld most additional aid from grants to loans. As a result, black college enrollment dropped by 11 per cent last year—despite 29 per cent more black high school graduates in the first three years of Reagan's presidency. 1.3 million blacks slipped below the poverty line.

But a handful of black economic intellectuals have emerged to argue that federal poverty and affirmative-action programs have actually worsened the position of the black poor. Led by economist LeRoy, their current rising star, they contend that government measures have created a "ghetto pathology" which they say is characterized by passivity, dependence and the disintegration of the black family. Endorsed LeRoy: "If there is a problem within the black community,

blacks have to address it themselves." LeRoy's personal history is his most potent weapon in his campaign for black self-help. The brilliant product of Chicago's South Side public school, he dropped out of the Illinois Institute of Technology in his teens to marry his pregnant girlfriend and work as a factory clerk. But criticized by his father for wanting his talents, he pursued night courses and scholarships to finally win a doctorate from the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Said LeRoy: "Nothing less than earned achievements can form the basis of equality in black America."

Rejects: But most black spokesmen have rejected his theories. Said Princeton economist Bernard Ander-



King: sitting at the table of desecration

son: "I don't deny the need for greater individual responsibility. But if more of those black boys could get jobs, they'd marry some of those pregnant girls." Said Wilkins: "When he'll the black poor are children under 6, what exactly does LeRoy mean by self-help?"

Blacks: Some blacks have called LeRoy a traitor to his race. But the latter internal debate which he has opened may, ultimately, prove constructive. His pronouncements have roused anger and forced black leaders to turn the spotlight on government programs which have nurtured black youth across the chasm from chronic welfare to their first salary cheque. As well, he has focused attention on the resources of the black middle class most benefited from the

civil rights struggle, thus promptly abandoned it to subsidize their personal gain—at a time when government spending is likely to shrink even more. Indeed, he may be provoking some blacks toward a new militancy.

Impressed by LeRoy's argument, William Raspberry, a Washington Post columnist, predicted: "America's black middle class is approaching a fork in the road and the path it takes may determine the fate of the black underclass. Either we undertake an unprecedented savings operation or we run for our lives." Added Wilkins, one of LeRoy's most fierce opponents: "We're going to have to develop the ideas and the will to solve the problems. Black people have lived most of their history without the good will of white folks. The 1980s were an aberration."

Some analysts forecast that the very pitch of the current debate may produce a new spirit for the President's political aspirations that blacks felt in the wake of the 1984 presidential election. After months of voter registration drives, record balloting and Jackson's landmark bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, they found their leaders repulsed, their mission ignored and the deadline that 80 per cent of them had voted against swept into the White House. That frustration so far has channelled itself in two directions: into the nonvoting crowds making up the multiethnic riots and the registration drives of black leaders. Louis Farrakhan (page 18), and into the nationwide protests against South Africa apartheid which four black leaders began in Washington within a month of Reagan's re-election. But Georgia's Rand, who is running for Congress next year, predicts the emergence of a "more politically aggressive black community."

Indeed, many black leaders say that they begin next year's holiday commemorating King's birthday with galvanizing blacks who strive alike into breathing new life into his dream. Said Rand: "The message is going out: 'Don't just remember things. Do something about what he was fighting for.' That message may be the most promising one in a black nation for black people. But it was King himself who put his struggle in historical perspective once by looking back on the arrival of the first American slaves in Jamestown in 1619. Reading a speech, he sounded a note that might well still apply to black America now: 'I say goodnight to you by saying an old Negro slave preacher who said, 'We ain't what we ought to be, and we ain't what we want to be, and we ain't what we're going to be. But thank God, we ain't what we was.'"

—MARTY SCHWARTZ in Washington

The poor without hope

COVER

Betty Blue Whitfield knows the "soot of rats scratching" (you hear them at night), and Whitfield said "They cut in through the floor." That is the house in a rotting wood on the outside and cardboard on the inside—a ramshackle three-room shack in Tunica, Miss., the poorest county in the poorest state in the United States. And the 41-year-old Whitfield, along with her parents and seven-year-old son, live in Tunica's most blighted shacks, an all-black shantytown called Sugar Ditch Alley which lies between an open sewage ditch and, at one place, the all-white First Baptist Church. "The smell gets real bad from the ditch sometimes," said Whitfield, "and all kinds of things float up, like dead dogs." She shook her head, looking at the jumble of junk that plugged the hole under the kitchen sink. "It's awful," she said, "having to live like this."

Eight years ago, Tunica, on a sun-drenched stretch of Mississippi delta farmland, is home to 9,602 people, 73 per cent of them black. It lies 55 km southwest of Memphis, Tenn., where Martin Luther King Jr. was gunned down on a motel balcony in 1968. But it is eight years away from King's dream of racial equality. Compared to the lives of many American blacks who have met with better times in the past quarter-century (page 32), Tunica is more like an enduring nightmare of segregation and black poverty. Over 60 per cent of Tunica's blacks live below the federal poverty line—an annual income of \$7,412 for a family of four—and about 75 per cent qualify for federal food stamps. And now, following a black publicist visit by Rev. Jesse Jackson last July, federal officials have stepped forward to raise the Sugar Ditch shanties and build low-income housing. Still, some Tunica blacks say that their problems are too profound to be eased by anything that money can buy. "The whites here have practiced racism so long they think it's right," said Joe Eddie Blackmon, a worker at the county welfare office. "And some blacks here have lived under it so long that they think it's right."

The same might be said of people in many other areas of America—North and South, urban and rural. But in cotton country the 120-year line leads to the bad old days of slavery seems as

straight as the roads. White families own enormous spreads that are still called plantations. Some of them are still partial to houses with white columns, and some—about 25 in Tunica—are reportedly still inhabited. Their black workers sometimes live in tenant shacks on the plantations, although

slaying while the towns received hundreds of thousands of federal dollars to build an airport, where many planters keep their private planes, and to beautify the downtown area. Two years ago, officials said, the federal department of housing and urban development turned down an application for



Whitfield (right) with son and mother are enduring nightmare of black poverty

their numbers have dropped dramatically since the mechanization of farm labor in the 1890s. In fact, the population of Tunica has diminished by half in 30 years as black workers streamed north, on Route 66 to seek work in northern states.

Last month for those who stayed behind, Sugar Ditch Alley became a last resort. The alley runs for several blocks behind the business district of the town of Tunica, east of the county of the same name and, according to its welcome sign, "A Good Place To Live." For years the tin-roofed shacks sit de-

prived to demolish Sugar Ditch. At about the same time, out-of-control reporters began to discover Sugar Ditch and its 300 residents. But its national notoriety began when Jackson, in a companion with African dancer during his July visit, described Sugar Ditch as "America's Ethiopia." Tunica officials bristled at the ensuing news coverage. Said Mayor James Wilson, "We are not the only ones that have these problems." But the publicity brought revists from around the country, and individuals sent truckloads of clothes, food and toys to

Tunica, sometimes with house calls. Louis Stenson, a Sugar Ditch 11-year-old, was quoted as saying that she wanted a black doll for Christmas—and now the runaway shack she shares with her mother and seven siblings is filled with \$20 Cabbage Patch dolls.

Other consequences also resembled a mirage. After Sugar Ditch resident Margaret Boyd told reporters that her shack had no indoor toilet, her landlord installed a commode in the shack's entrance and raised the rent from \$40 to \$60 to help pay for it. Although officials denied that the publicity played a role, the most important development took place in Washington last fall when federal agencies approved \$44 million in federal loans and grants to demolish the shacks, close the ditch itself and build 1st substandard apartments. Additional funds will provide 17 trailers and temporary housing for people in the worst of the shacks.

Segregated. But the traumas of Tunica's blacks are not confined to Sugar Ditch. Schools are still essentially segregated. When a federal court ordered desegregation in 1969, white residents simply transferred their children to a private school called the Tunica Institute of Learning, leaving the public school 97 per cent black. Even the current public school superintendent, H.H. Papayan, sent his children to the private school. Said Papayan: "At the time I felt that I was doing what was right—it was a social issue, not an educational issue." In politics, a handful of blacks now holds key elective posts, including a state senator and a county supervisor. But some blacks charge that planters use the threat of firing to intimidate laborers at election time.

Those attitudes apparently are the hard. "There are people in our county who will never reconcile to desegregation," said county welfare director Pettie Sue Tucker, who is white. "That's in a person's heart." It is in the pocketbook, however, that Tunica's blacks—and some poor whites—need immediate help. County leaders, who had once fought to keep industry away to avoid losing their agricultural workers, are now trying to attract factories to increase the county's thin 300-job manufacturing sector. But they have no railroad or major highways, and they export industry resistance to a largely unskilled black work force. That does not sound hopeful.

For the most part, the blacks of Tunica are "I want a factory job," says Margaret Boyd. "I'm 27 years old and I don't get a dime." In the Mississippi delta, birthplace of the blues, black Americans still have no shortage of sadness.

—BOB LEVIN in Tunica



Farrakhan with Fruit of Islam bodyguards, preaching hope and anti-Semitism

A bitter crusade

Surrounded by the Fruit of Islam—six female bodyguards dressed in white suits trimmed with red tassels—the black preacher asked the black weekly *Aven* for Amsterdam News last October, they are "making it difficult to articulate abhorrence of Farrakhan's hate while supporting his message of hope."

Litany continues. With a 35-million television following from Libya's Col. Muammar Khadafi, Farrakhan has founded POWER—People Organized to Work for Economic Reform—a corporation dedicated to creating ghetto jobs in the manufacture of bodyguards, dreadlocks, sunnyside napkins and other personal hygiene and household products. For poor blacks, who suffer from a 16 per cent unemployment rate, parts of Farrakhan's message are economically appealing. As the leader told a crowd of 10,000 last July in Washington: "Our job was yourself brushing your teeth with powder soap?" Do you see yourself saying, "I feel strong because under my arm I got POWER?" The danger, according to some blacks, is that along with power, hatred may rub off as well.

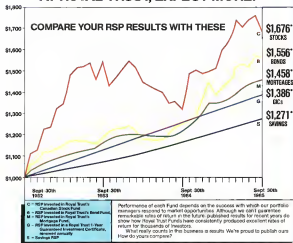
A self-styled "minister" who is not recognized by any Muslim group as an imam—teacher of Islam—Farrakhan joined the Nation of Islam in 1955. Pastored in the 1950s by a black fence worker from Georgia named Elijah Muhammad, the transatlantic opposed racial integration, and Elijah preached that whites were devils created in bizarre genetic experiments with blacks 6,000 years ago. Farrakhan broke with the group in 1971 after Elijah's death, establishing his own organization under the same name.

It is believed that his movement now has more than 30,000 members. Whether or not U.S. officials believe that estimate, some have been guarded in their response to the minister—despite pressure from Jewish organizations to condemn him. And, for their part, black leaders are also having problems in coming to terms with Farrakhan's mixed message. Write Wilbert Tatum, editor-in-chief of the black weekly *Aven* for Amsterdam News last October, they are "making it difficult to articulate abhorrence of Farrakhan's hate while supporting his message of hope."

—LARRY GREEN in Washington

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COVER

Just eight blocks southeast of the gleaming white dome of the Capital building, along Washington's D Street Northeast, lies a strip of rundown houses and shops occupied by black families. Until recently it was a gathering place for honore addicts and parsons, by-products of a black neighborhood where almost three in every 10 families live below the poverty line and one in five men is unemployed. But on Oct. 30 Catherine Hughes, 36, one of three black female radio station owners in the United States, closed down WOL-AM's studios in the capital's fashionable Georgetown district—the station's home for 35 years—and relocated to a six-story double building used by baron addresses on D Street. Said Hughes: "It was important for us to come into the black community. A radio station provides a different kind of respectation than a black-owned store bar."

Goals: Inspiration by community leaders, backed by federal affirmative action programs to promote the employment of blacks, have brought clear gains in the past two decades—at least for the upper strata of blacks. Between 1967 and 1984 the proportion of black families with an annual income over \$15,000 rose to 34 per cent from seven per cent nationally. But the gains stopped there in the same period, the period of double-digit increases of less than \$10,000 a year remained at 34 per cent while those in between declined to 50 per cent from 69 per cent. And, unlike Hughes, few middle-class blacks appear to turn their attention to helping the poor segment of their community. Declared Hughes: "When many blacks make it to the middle class they move to the suburbs and just maintain their black class. They take on a white mentality."

For many middle-class blacks, the doors opened by affirmative action, with its quotas for entrance into universities as well as employment, have resulted in government jobs. Employed Thomas Greenough, senior research associate of the National Research Council's Committee on the Status of Black America. "Discrimination has always tended to be lower in the public sector because political pressure can be brought to bear," said among those blacks who have found

private corporate jobs, frustration still remains. Said Greenough: "The openings at the entry level are dramatic, but just a point blacks tend to get squeezed into a dead-end track."

Douglas Holloway, for one, director of national accounts for the New York-based Cox Cable Network, has managed to rise into a falling position



Hughes: moving to the middle-class suburbs and assuming a white mentality

with a future. But Holloway claims that affirmative action was only responsible for helping him to find his first job. "My entrance into the business world in 1973 was aided by being black," he said. "Once I was in, it immediately became a hindrance." Others have left corporate jobs to establish businesses—and have often replaced one set of frustrations with another.

Partners: Lawyer Leroy Fyles, for one, left his job with a New York pharmaceutical firm in 1975 and taught law for four years before forming Space Qualified Systems Corp. in Washington. By 1985 he and his two black partners had built the computer-engineering firm into a business with annual sales of about \$900,000. But as signs of improvement grew, Fyles told *Money* that it has been difficult to obtain funding for expansion.

For her part, Hughes worked for a variety of broadcasters in Washington before buying WOL-AM in 1989. Although Washington's population of

630,000 is 70-per-cent black, she said she found the area's bankers uninterested in black business. Hughes raised the \$1-million purchase price by turning to a special Washington venture capital group which underwrites blacks and women in the communications business, raised \$250,000 by mortgaging her own property and got

the rest from a New York City bank. Both Hughes and Fyles say that those problems will only be solved by greater co-operation between blacks of all classes. Fyles said he tries to hire blacks as often as possible and that he uses his business in Washington because of the city's large skilled black population. And Hughes is promoting a program known as "Troy freedom," which urges the 20 million blacks in the United States to spend half their estimated \$200-billion total annual income by patronizing black businesses or white-owned firms that hire blacks.

Hughes said she hopes that the program will help change the apathetic attitude of middle-class blacks. She added: "At one time the thinking was if we get five or six people over the post, they'll reach back and pull the others up. Now those of us who are still left to the community are urging the whole pile to go over the top of the mountain—or nobody's going."

—DAN ARISTON in Washington



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Canada

A black view of Canada

COVER

In Green Robinson's following photographs, the blacks pose self-consciously for the camera, preening and posing. There is James (Gordon) Jones, the son of a slave, who moved to Chatham, Ont., in 1849 and who won prizes for his freemasonry at a Montreal exhibition in 1860. There is Janet's daughter, Beulah, a nurse and well-pensioned, who went to Michigan to study medicine. There are the members of the Chatham Knights Templar, a 19th-century Masonic society of black community leaders, who stand in a row, shoulders thrown back beneath caps, the winners of their hats floating in the breeze.

But as Robinson, 55, shows these photographs, she also sees reminders of the brutal discrimination of the past—and the subtle racism of the present. "We blacks have been largely discriminated from the history books," declared the Chatham businessman and amateur local historian. Added her husband John, 59, a postal clerk: "Blacks have been left out of the Canadian mosaic."

Residue: That contention was echoed by many black Canadians across the nation last week as, along with American blacks, they struggled to assess how far they have come—and how much further they have to go. As the United States prepared to celebrate a new national holiday named after America's pre-eminent modern black leader, the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., many Canadian blacks told *Maclean's* that overt discrimination is lessening. Many added that they drew comfort from the fact that black communities in 1986 face challenges and opportunities that seemed impossible only a generation ago. But many also stressed that subtle discrimination—in schools, housing and the job market—confines thousands to the role of second-class citizens. "This country has changed dramatically—Canada is doing quite well on civil rights," said Windsor, Ont., New Democratic Howard McCurdy, the nation's only black MP. "But there is still not a single black in this country who has not been subjected to racism."

Their tales of pride and of prejudice also underlined the fact that blacks in Canada are united only by their skin—and by their desire for the new generation to achieve success. Indeed, the current black community is one of



Green and John Robinson: "Blacks have been left out of the Canadian mosaic."

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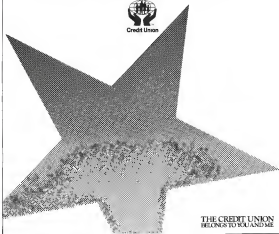
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the least cohesive of Canada's minority groups and subject to enormous uncertainty. It still lacks political strength and a firm political agenda. Some blacks, including Gwen Robleson, trace their Canadian roots back into the mid-19th century. Others, including Lincoln Alexander, Ontario's new lieutenant-governor, are the children of more recent immigrants from the Caribbean. "The only thing we have in common is that we are black," Alexander told Maclean's. Added McCurdy: "We are talking about different cultures, different backgrounds."

Complaints: One message of these differences is that Statistics Canada does not know the number of black Canadians—because the category "Black" was not listed in the 1980 census. That survey did indicate that there are about 240,000 blacks in several categories: 31,000 Haitians, 108,000 of other Caribbean origin and 40,000 African and Canadian-born blacks. But government officials admit that large numbers of Canadian-born blacks—especially those in Metropolitan Toronto and Nova Scotia—were simply overlooked if they did not write the word "Black" on the census form. This year's scheduled census corrects that omission by adding the category "Black" under a question about ethnic origin. But until this census is tabulated, there are only rough estimates of the size of Canada's three largest black communities: 30,000 in Nova Scotia, the vast majority Canadian-born; 115,000 in Montreal, including 35,000 Haitians; 25,000 West Indians and 95,000 Canadian-born; and at least 70,000 in Toronto, the majority from the West Indies.

The three communities face different ethnic and cultural strains but share disturbing complaints of discrimination. The most acute reflection of that discontent appeared last summer when politician Martin Goldfarb interviewed 200 Toronto blacks about their experiences in Canada. Although 70 per cent said they were "very satisfied" with opportunities for their children in Canada, roughly 60 per cent declared that they have less opportunity than other Canadians to obtain senior positions in business or to win election to political office. And almost as many

blacks felt that prejudice is increasing as believed that it is decreasing.

Indeed, Toronto's Urban Alliance on Race Relations and the Social Planning Council of Metro Toronto released a study last year showing that white job applicants receive three offers for

each test the cover to trial if he had known all the facts. Said Nichols: "You know what happens when those black guys start drinking?"

Blacks also say that discrimination spills into the educational system. Leon Cowley, the program director at a non-



Alexander replacing the past's brutal discrimination with today's subtle racism

every one obtained by blacks. A follow-up survey showed that only nine per cent of 120 Toronto employers in firms with more than 50 employees believed firmly in racial equality. Fully 58 per cent said that minorities lack the ability to compete, 14 per cent viewed them as threatening and seven per cent considered "nightmare employees" for their **Stress:** Many blacks told Alexander that they had—and fight—racism in every facet of their lives. In

one Ottawa home in Windsor, N.B., is a single parent who has raised four children—a vocational school graduate and three university graduates. But she notes that there are no black high school teachers or guidance counsellors in Halifax. And for his part, Halifax lawyer H.A.J. (Gus) Wedderburn credits his career to the role models and motivation in his native Jamaica. Declared Wedderburn: "If I had been born here, I doubt if I would be a lawyer today."

Norwege stereotyping



Even students who do not perceive overt discrimination cite examples of racial stereotyping. Guyana-born Jean Ann Nichols, 19, says that her Toronto teachers have always pushed her to go farther than the Grade 10 academic course in which she is enrolled. But black males, she contends, are encouraged to devote more time to sports than to academic work. "I remember another thing that seemed strange to me," Nichols told Maclean's. "They put me straight into the choir—"

Ulster's defiant mood



Protestant demonstrators in Mayfield, Northern Ireland, shout out Unionist leader Paisley (below). Fear and suspicion

On a rainy north wind swept across the dreary, rain-drenched streets of East Belfast, Ray made the circuitous Orange Hall, a gathering place for many of Northern Ireland's one million Protestants, leaders last week were raising high. "Ulster expects every man and every woman to do their duty," boomed Rev. Ian Paisley, the fiery, 59-year-old Unionist leader. His huge fist pounding the air, the charismatic demagogue vowed to resist to the death the two-month-old Hillsborough agreement, which gives the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic the south a voice in Ulster's affairs. Then, Paisley's deep baritone led the chorus of about 500 loyalist followers in a thunderous rendition of God Save the Queen. Declared Paisley as the anthem ended "We were British-born and British we will die."

These scenes of defiance were repeated in the villages and towns of Northern Ireland last week as Ulster's Orangemen pressed their fight for the repeal of the recently disputed Anglo-

Irish accord. The campaign will culminate in a series of hysterical anti-work brought about by the resignations of Paisley and 14 fellow Ulster Unionists from the British House of Commons. Covering all but two of Northern Ireland's 17 parliamentary constituencies, the hysterical anti-



effort, a series of anti-reformations in the Nov. 16 accord, which many Ulster Protestants regard as an act of betrayal by Britain—to be followed eventually, they fear, by direct rule by their Catholic neighbor.

For all of Paisley's inflammatory

rhetoric, the outcome of most of the hysterical is not in doubt. Protestants outnumber Catholics in Northern Ireland by two to one, a margin which all but guarantees that many of the Unionist men who resigned their seats in protest against the agreement will be returned to Westminster. But British officials say that what worries Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher even more than the threat of a political repudiation is the imminent prospect of a new round of violence involving the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) and a variety of armed Protestant paramilitary groups. Said George Seiswright, a vociferously anti-Catholic Belfast city councillor: "Our backs are to the wall and we are fighting the war very content." Added Seiswright, who carries a .38-caliber handgun to defend himself against IRA attackers,

"If Mrs. Thatcher was's give is peacefully, then all of the signs point to a military conflict."

In fact, the fear and suspicion among Protestants has raised tensions to the point of bloodshed in a land that has already been washed in blood. Ear-



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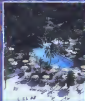
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For this month a Unabomber descender dies at the headquarters of the New Anglo-Irish secretariat at Mayfield, near Belfast, amid a confusion of shots and screams. The Unabomber's clothing and belongings swarmed the males to the complex from their homes, overboard and burned two unmarked cars, even exploded a car and policeman with bricks and dynamite, injuring 28 people. An embittered James McGuinness, leader of the Official Unabomber Party which helped the Unabomber, said that the Unabomber violence and said that the Unabombers might have to stop building street demonstrations. That another OI politician, Dorothy Dunlop, chairman of the OI, said that the Unabombers refused to denounce the racist RUC. Dunlop "Would any one of us shed a tear if Mayfield, the outward and visible sign of everything abhorred by the Unabombers, were to be torn down some dark night?"

Private, some observers blamed the Mayfield attack on one of several Protestant guerrilla organizations that have sprung up in recent months, including the so-called Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF). Their declared purpose is to take control of Ulster if the British ever decide to withdraw from Northern Ireland. In addition, the two spokesmen have threatened to murder any civil servant who works for the intergovernmental commission responsible for administering the Anglo-Irish accord.

Despite the threats, the British newspapers appear more worried about the IRA's continuing campaign of violence. Since the signing of the Hillsborough agreement, the IRA has been active in terrorist attacks at seven police stations have been hit by IRA snipers. The police responded on Dec. 30 by arresting 18 leading members of the IRA, the first mass arrest and political trial since it was last all the men were released without being charged. Still, the British claimed at least one victory last week when those members of a Marxist nationalist Liberation Army, abandoned their hunger strike in Ulster's top-security Maze prison. The three men, all serving life sentences for murder, were among 30 terrorists convicted last month of plotting to assassinate the prime minister and were sentencing the use of uncorroborated evidence of police informers. The British acknowledged that if the fact had combined it might have swung undecided voters to vote for the pro-life Catholic candidates in the by-election.

And there has also been a trend away from violence—last year 34 per-

ge died as a result of terrorist attacks, compared with 1972, when "the trouble" were at their height and 225 civilians and 146 police and army personnel were killed in sectarian shootings and explosions. British authorities also hope that by restoring some authority in Northern Ireland to Dublin, particularly in such areas as human rights and the courts, they can reduce Catholic alienation and undercut support for the IRA.

Still, hatred seems as deeply ingrained as ever in the red-brick Victorian ghettos of West Belfast, nearly every surface is etched with graffiti that mark out sectarian territories—slogans alternately damning the Pope as the Protestant Shankill area, and "Kill the Prods" in the nearby Falls Road.



Policemen at a riotous rally: 'all of the signs point to a military conflict'

the principal thoroughfare of Catholic Beliefs. Along the aisle, thick coats of cream and rust varnish, some of them more than 20 feet high and inlaid with lead, separate Protestant and Catholic neighborhood. "As long as I can remember, they've been throwing stones at us and we've been throwing them right back," said Patrick Dwyer, 54, an unemployed taxi driver who lives with his wife and five children in a narrow, three-story house that stands just 30 feet from the wall. "Sometimes I go so bad that the kids refuse to go to bed in the back room. Beds, stores, with bottles, you can hear them smashing up against the house all through the night."

Like his neighbors, Davey has no intention of retreating from his front-line position in Ulster's long-running war. 'The Protestants would love to rush on out, but we're not moving an

such," he said. Neither does he see any chance that the Anglo-Irish agreement will lead to an eventual reconciliation between the two sides. "As far as I can see, the British are never going to give us anything. We've headed for a civil war, and my only worry is that I might not live to see it. But it's going to come-it's written in the sands of time."

For its part, the Thatcher government, as determined to make the Hillsborough agreement work, has Westminster is clearly taking Pemble and his supporters seriously. Indeed, observers of Northern Ireland politics draw a parallel between the current crisis and that of 1974 when an attempt by London to impose a Protestant-Catholic power-sharing arrangement collapsed following a two-mo-

general strike by militant laymen. And Paisley told Macdonald that unless Thatcher's government agrees to scrap the Hillsborough agreement, he will lead Protestants across the province in a campaign of civil disobedience. "Systematically and deliberately, the people of Ulster will entirely withdraw their consent to be governed," vowed the Democratic Unionist leader.

As well, Pausley indicated that if non-violent tactics fail to break the government's resolve, he will resort to more severe tactics. "The only thing that is preventing a civil war at the present is the determination of the political leadership to go for a democratic and constitutional settlement," declared Pausley. "But, if we don't win at the ballot boxes, then upon the heads of the British government it will have to be."

— BRONZ LAYER: In. Thickness

A new crusade against Khadafy

From open threats of terror and ravages of war, it was an almost daisy descent into arm-twisting and name-calling. Last week President Ronald Reagan accused Libyan leader Muammar Khadafy of supporting terrorists responsible for the notorious Christmas attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports. Then he sent warships in the direction of the Medi-

terranean. In the end, Reagan settled for imposing economic sanctions on Libya and he asked America's allies to join in the action. As well, the President banned all remaining U.S. trade with Libya, froze the country's American assets and ordered Americans working in Libya to return home by Feb. 15 or face serious penalties. But at week's end it appeared that Khadafy, who declared that he would resist "all the liberation movements in the world and remove the United States from the Mediterranean," had escaped any serious damage.

Indeed, while Libya received expressions of solidarity from other Islamic nations—including America's ally Turkey and other governments friendly to Washington—Reagan got only limited support from his European allies. Of Libya's chief European trading partners—West Germany, Spain, Britain, France, Italy and Portugal—only Italy responded positively, blocking the sale

of what a government spokesman described as "particularly dangerous" weapons to Libya and prohibiting Italian firms from taking Libyan jobs abandoned by Americans.

For its part, Canada—which already has about 1,200 workers in the country—also discouraged officials and companies from flying the road. At the same time, Ottawa stopped all aid to

east oil exporting countries after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war reinforced the muscle of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, creating a 30-fold increase in oil prices and serious economic disruption in the West.

After taking office in 1981 the Reagan administration ordered the development of a broad strategy aimed at containing Khadafy militarily and isolating him politically. Trade was restricted, and Americans in Libya—now estimated to number between 800 and 1,000—were advised by Reagan to leave. Last week Reagan called Khadafy "Italy," and Khadafy dismissed the president as "a useless dove."

Indeed, Reagan's nationally televised call for sanctions was meted by a number of world allies. He referred to the scene of carnage in Vienna as the "Vietnam airport." But West Germany, Spain and Portugal dismissed Reagan's campaign to isolate Khadafy. And West German government spokesman Friedrich Goll "Just experience shows that sanctions, regardless of who imposes them, have never had the desired effect and often produce the opposite effect."

Libya's recent two-way trade with Europe is substantial—\$2.3 billion with Italy and \$855 million with West Germany alone. And despite Reagan's banning of Libyan oil imports in 1982, since America's 1984 trade with Khadafy's desert nation exceeded \$300 million.

At week's end the U.S. embassy announced a country that it claims was involved in the hijacking of an Egyptian jet at November, as well as the airport attacks, seemed to be a statement of U.S. intelligence sources, trying to reinforce the charge of Libyan terrorism, reported fleeing 15 more terrorist training camps in Libya, and they released a white paper alleging Libyan support for 50 bombings, kidnappings and assassinations, mostly in Europe and the Middle East, between 1960 and 1982. But one state department official acknowledged that the evidence of Libyan complicity in the attacks is circumstantial, adding, "There is no smoking gun." And as movement agencies interviewed oil workers in Canada and Europe for lucrative jobs in Libya, they voiced the Reagan administration's frustration—and a new warning. He declared, "We are near the end of the road."

—RAG QUINN in Toronto



Khadafy: after rumors of war, a daisy descent into arm-twisting

of what a government spokesman described as "particularly dangerous" weapons to Libya and prohibiting Italian firms from taking Libyan jobs abandoned by Americans.

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Thatcher at the controls of a Westland helicopter: no place with honor

GREAT BRITAIN

Staging a resignation

The storm over what many Britons called "the Westland affair" had been gathering quietly for months. But last week, with the passionate resignation of British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, a bomb and smouldering missile with ambitions for higher office, it broke with a fury. And in its wake a nation caught up by what seemed at first to be merely a contest of rival bids to resume a failing helicopter firm was left with larger questions. They involved not only the future of Heseltine, his leader, Margaret Thatcher, and the governing Conservative Party, but the health of Britain's high-technology industry and the nation's economic alliances.

Heseltine's decision to quit was not a total surprise, but the manner surrounding his departure was. After standing out of the first cabinet meeting of the new year last week he left reporters, "There is no place for me, with honor, in such a cabinet," his second Prime Minister Thatcher's administration of deliberately avoiding the issue of

Britain's future as a technologically advanced country. "This is not a proper way to carry on government," he said, "and ultimately not an approach for which I can bear responsibility." The drama began last September when the U.S. defense contractor United Technologies Corp.—parent company of Sikorsky Aircraft, the world's largest manufacturer of helicopters—made a joint bid with Italy's Fiat SpA for an interest in the financially troubled Westland Helicopter Company. It is Britain's only manufacturer of helicopters, including the venerable Sea King, which is used by the Canadian navy. Westland's board of directors, facing a pressing need for new capital financing, recommended accepting the rescue package. But claiming that there was a danger of American control and lost sales in Europe, Heseltine publicly denounced the deal. And last month the defense minister broke with the cabinet's free-market economic policy and completely overruled for a rival all-European rescue offer by British, French, West German

and Italian companies. He said that arrangement would leave Westland with more control over its own affairs and prevent U.S. domination of the Western weapons market.

A public debate broke out between Heseltine and Leon Brittan, Thatcher's trade and industry secretary, who criticized the defense minister for becoming involved in the affairs of private business. Solicitor General Sir Patrick Mayhew joined in public criticism of Heseltine. Thatcher, her authority challenged by Heseltine's behavior, stepped into the dispute at last week's cabinet meeting. She insisted that all future statements by her ministers be cleared by the cabinet in advance. Heseltine refused, abruptly resigning and calling a press conference, where he denounced the government.

In his nearly 20 years as an MP, Heseltine, 52, a striking figure with long blond hair and piercing blue eyes, has been noted for his acumen and his mild style. Nicknamed "Tweeter" by his fellow MPs and reporters early in his parliamentary career after he asked the Commons more and waving it around his head in a fury because left-wing Labour MPs were singing *The Red Flag* in the House, Heseltine was known for his unrestrained public profile. And he took a political risk by breaching traditional cabinet solidarity over the Westland affair.

After his resignation some analysts said that the millionaire magazine publisher now may never be able to lift his station to lead the Conservative party. Within two hours of his departure Thatcher had named his replacement: Scottish secretary George Younger MP, others said that as the first senior minister to publicly challenge Thatcher's authority, and at a time when the public and party are disillusioned with his economic policies, Heseltine may have enhanced his chances of supplanting the Iron Lady before the next elections in 1986.

After Heseltine resigned, Westland chairman Sir John Cadbury said he hoped the future of the company could now be decided on economic rather than political grounds. That will be resolved this week when Westland shareholders vote on the Sikorsky-Fiat offer—raised to \$300 million (U.S.) from the original \$100 million in bidding sparked by Heseltine's promotion of the rival European consortium. Whatever the fate holds for Heseltine, Thatcher and British technology, the clear winners in the Westland affair are the shareholders, who will receive a huge gain much rather because of the rift in the Thatcher cabinet.

—PHILIP WOODMAN in London

Thatcher challenged



A profitable boom



Douglas: increasing fund sales and a warning not to expect quick riches

Between 1972 and 1979 Albert and Carol Carr, a retired Vancouver couple now in their mid-70s, invested \$50,000 in two of Canada's best-performing mutual funds, Templeton Growth Fund and Taurus Fund 500. Now, their investment is worth about \$200,000—and that does not include \$50,000 which the Carrs have already withdrawn to help their daughter and grandchildren pay for cars and houses. Even though they did not know it, the Carrs were trend-setters. In the past several years thousands of other Canadians have discovered what the Carrs have known for some time—that well-managed mutual funds, which permit investors to pool their capital to make investments, can make them more money than the declining interest rates paid on the old reliable Canada Savings Bonds, savings accounts and guaranteed investment certificates (GICs). With the generally bullish performance of the stock markets in the past three years, buying into mutual funds has become an investment fad.

Indeed, sales of the funds in Canada and the United States are breaking all records. According to the latest figures available from the Toronto-based Investment Funds Institute of Canada (IFIC), which represents 160 of the country's 275 mutual funds, sales—the amount of money clients are putting into funds—reached \$2.87 billion in the

first nine months of 1985, up from \$2.1 billion in all of 1984. About one million Canadians now have money invested in mutual funds, up dramatically from approximately 500,000 people in 1984.

In the United States sales more than doubled to \$60.8 billion (US\$) in the first 10 months of 1985 from \$25.6 billion in 1984. Says Peter McCredon, 38, a stockbroker with Norbit Thomson Roulge Inc. in Toronto who invested \$1,000 of his own in a mutual fund for the first time last year, "These funds are good for both sophisticated investors and those who don't have a lot of

money and want exposure to the markets through a diversified portfolio that is professionally managed."

Since 1952, when the country's first mutual fund—Montreal-based Canadian Investment Fund Ltd., still in operation—was formed, funds have offered strength in numbers to small investors who lack the experience or time to make their own investment portfolios. Thousands of investors pool their money by purchasing units, or shares, in a fund. The fund is run by professional managers who use the money to invest in a portfolio of stocks, bonds or other financial instruments.

Many Canadians, who have a reputation as financial conservatives, prefer so-called balanced funds that hold a mix of preferred and common stocks, bonds and mortgages. The diversity minimizes the risk of losing money when any one stock or group of stocks falls in value. But investment experts caution their clients to consult the IFIC in order to compare the performance records of a wide variety of mutual funds before investing. Says the IFIC's president, Keith Douglas: "That is the trick moved of the fund's management. You are not buying a stock as much as you are buying the services of an investment manager."

Indeed, while many funds are run by a committee of managers, experts say most of the top performers have been funds that have a strong leader who is ultimately responsible for making the

The Carrs: pooling their money with thousands of others to beat the market



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decisions on what to buy and sell. Often that decision-maker is the fund's founder, such as 75-year-old John Templeton, who heads the \$1.6-billion Templeton Growth Fund. Templeton, an industry guru in Canada and the United States with a reputation as a globe-swinging, bargain-hunter, still holds a pre-eminent position—but during the past 10 years newer funds have gained steadily. The managers of that newer breed—all in their 40s—include Peter Dondell, who runs Dondell Value Fund Ltd., Alexander Christ, chairman of MacKinnon Financial Corp., and Robert Krembel, manager of Trivark Fund. All of them, says David Wilkes, a stockbroker with Toronto-based Moss Lawson and Co. Ltd., have several qualities in common, including a well-known patience for finding out value. "They have modest lifespans; they all have little guts around the tangles and they tend to be very disciplined and consistent in their investments," he said.

Robert Isaac, president of Vancouver's Great Pacific Management Co. Ltd., a mutual fund broker which sells about 100 funds, agrees that investors should be aware of any changes in a fund's management. "The person often makes the portfolio," he added. Indeed, Trivark is only five years old but is already very popular because its manager and co-founder, Robert Krembel, had established his reputation as a vice-president of another popular fund, Bodco Tremblay Inc.

Aside from differences in the way funds are managed, there is a wide variety of funds designed to meet different investment requirements. Investors willing to take a high degree of risk can choose a mutual fund that invests in volatile securities which may produce exceptional capital gains. Conservative investors prefer fixed-income funds that invest in bonds, mortgages and preferred shares which usually pay a steady but lower return. Some buyers choose funds specializing in a specific commodity, such as gold.

But the attraction for many novice investors is that most types of mutual funds have steadily outperformed fixed-interest-rate investments. According to Wayne Walker, a vice-pres-

ident at Winnipeg-based Investors Syndicate Ltd., which manages 12 mutual funds worth \$3.3 billion for 340,000 clients, is the past 30 years (during which inflation averaged 9.4 per cent a year) the annual return on a Canada Savings Bond averaged 10.5 per cent.



But mortgage mutual funds returned 12.5 per cent and funds emphasizing dividend income yielded 15.6 per cent, while funds investing in Canadian common stocks earned 18.7 per cent.

For many Canadians, the motivation for entering mutual funds is concern about future financial security. Great Pacific's Isaac said that last year the company sold about \$100 million in mutual funds to 35,000 clients whose average age was 38. David Isaac, "The main motivation is obtaining a good standard of living in retirement." For many other investors, trying to make money in stock markets that are dominated by professional money managers

has proven to be too difficult.

But the decision involves a pros-and-cons analysis. Mutual fund salesmen earn a respectable commission fee of six more than nine per cent of the amount the client invests, which can be as low as \$1,000 and can be built up through small, regular payments. The commission, which most funds have, is called a front-end load. In addition, fund managers levy an administration fee of between one and two per cent of the fund's total assets each year to cover expenses and salaries. Mutual funds do not have a sales fee, but they usually charge a higher annual administration fee.

Still, some experts are critical of mutual funds. Stephen Jaroslawski, president of Montreal-based Jaroslawski, Fraser and Co. Ltd., an investment counselling firm that manages \$4.5 billion for 800 wealthy clients, says that the cost of getting into a fund often outweighs the benefits. He added, "It is a hell of a lot of money to hand over to a salesman."

Industry spokesmen say that mutual funds have fallen in and out of favor with Canadians throughout their 54-year history. The funds remained extremely popular as the stock market continued to rise steadily throughout the late 1950s and 1960s. Indeed, by 1970 the 1970's member funds listed a record 771,800 unit-holders. But the funds' popularity began to drop when the market entered a seven-year downturn in 1980, erasing millions of dollars from the funds' portfolios. By 1978 there were only 422,000 accounts. Since then the number of accounts has risen steadily. That has occurred in tandem with a stock market that has remained generally buoyant despite occasional downturns (page 80).

Donghai, for one, says that investors should not consider mutual funds as a get-rich-quick investment. "The stock market follows a cyclical pattern," he said, and investors should be prepared to wait at least five years to see substantial returns.

Many mutual fund salesmen predict that the markets will again decline, disappointing thousands of their clients. But they also say they are confident that the funds will continue to attract new investors.

—MICHAEL SALTER with TEREZA TIEDGE in Toronto

The glamorous return of an old lady

For decades after its founding in 1972 it boasted proud and elegant establishments with a loyal clientele. But during the 1970s Simpsons Ltd., the Toronto-based department store chain, became slowly and unapologetically the past: two years the retailer reported an operating loss of \$82.7 million—the victim of its own old-fashioned marketing and fierce

competition from fast and adaptable specialty stores. Indeed, Simpson's performance had been so dismal that as recently as the fall of 1984 analysts were predicting that the Hudson's Bay Co., which now owns Simpsons, would either sell the company or merge it into The Bay chain. But in less than a year and has implemented a dramatic \$13-million revamp program for Simpson's 11 flagship downtown Toronto stores and a new marketing strategy for the other 50 stores, all located in Eastern Canada. And already Simpson's competitors and retail analysts say they see the beginning of a stunning corporate turnaround.

The rejuvenated Simpsons is led by George Kosich, 47, chief executive officer for Simpsons and The Bay and a vice-president of SBC. Kosich has filled the top six positions at Simpsons with talent from within—including the new general and chief operating officer, Allan Brent—since his arrival in 1984. The new management team has focused most of its attention on the downtown Toronto store, which generates 30 per cent of the company's sales, because it embodied much of what was wrong with the store chain.

Kosich and Brent devised a plan to change the store's image. Last renovated in the late 1960s, the store sported tailored fixtures and carpeting. Merchandise stood in rows on cover-up floors. Herold Wilkes Chisholm, a merchandising analyst with the Toronto brokerage firm of Leowen, Ondaatje, McCutcheon & Co. Ltd., "It is classical and drab."

But when the first, 80-offices phase



Kosich: masterminding a change from the classical to the fashionable

was, said Roman Krzygajewski, who recently bought two 1986 Hudson taxis in the store's revamped men's West End Shop. "The variety is much better now. You would have to go to five or six men's shops to get the same selection."

Indeed, the long-term strategy is to fill 70 per cent of the store with fashion merchandise and sportswear, giving it a sleeker look with its appliances and hardware. Replaced Kosich, "One of the problems of Simpsons was that it was the store of our parents. But it is the yuppie who have the money."

Kosich and Brent have tackled other problems, including streamlining. Since the fall of 1984 the company has laid off nearly 4,500 sales, office and delivery employees, saving \$40 million in labor costs. And both management and sales employees have undergone training to teach them how to

sell in a 1980s market—a skill that appeared rare after Simpsons lost many of its best managers when the company split off from Simpsons-Sears Ltd. in 1980 after being taken over by SBC in 1978.

The changes appear to be working. According to Brent, sales in some of the high-priced fashion boutiques in the downtown store have risen by as much as 150 per cent. Simpson's operating loss was \$83 million in the first nine months of 1985, compared with \$47.3 million during the same period in 1984. And some competing department store executives say that Simpsons has been stealing business. Said one department store vice-president: "People are buying Simpsons' sweaters by the handful." Concluded Mary Jane Polubny, a merchandising analyst with the Toronto brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. "I am expecting Simpsons to be in a profit position in 1986."

Still, analysts point out that Simpsons has some lingering problems to overcome and that its improvements last year came during a generally upbeat year for department stores. Many of Simpsons' older customers are confused

and angry about changes in the Toronto store. Said Mabel Wright, an elderly Toronto shopper: "I have been shopping here for 30 years, but not anymore. I could not find one strip of underwear." And some consumer advocates noted Simpsons' service as 1980's worst. Wrote Toronto Star weekly fashion columnist Sandra Weintraub in a roundup of Toronto stores: "Shoppers can't find a helpful salesperson anywhere in the store."

Simpsons' management says it is aware of the work that remains to be done. Said Brent: "We are not 100 per cent hitting the mark yet. We know we have a long row to hoe." But if it succeeds, Simpsons' recovery will be one of the most dramatic rebirths in Canadian retailing.

—ANN WILGIBLES in Toronto



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An alarming market fall

After four high-flying months Wall Street seemed to hit an air pocket last week. On Tuesday a wave of bear euphoria hit the stock markets when the Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record 1965.71 points, nearly twice its 1982 low. But the next day an optimistic U.S. government report on employment and an annual market settlement on the futures exchange in Chi-

cago ended one of the market's major expectations: that sluggish growth would lead the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates. Dropping rates encourage investors to buy bonds and stocks, while a tightening out of rates makes such securities less attractive.

But the greatest panic struck in midafternoon. Computers in Wall Street investment houses simultaneously alerted traders to a rare op-



New York Stock Exchange struck by the brutal effects of programmed trading

portunity to produce a decline, then a wave of panic selling. By the time the closing bell rang investors had driven the Dow Jones average down 39.10 points—another record—and raised doubts about probabilities of further growth. "It was a warning light," said New York money manager Bernard Horold. "It was only a taste of the kind of fall that will occur if current trading practices continue."

The one-day fire fall in New York cut 2.6 per cent from the overall value of the Dow stocks. By week's end the market had lost a total of 3.6 per cent to close at 1815.83, but the slide had moderated Canadian markets, which generally follow Wall Street's lead, also slipped, although not as dramatically. The Toronto Stock Exchange 300 Composite Index lost 3.5 per cent of its value in the three-day slide.

The overriding concern arising from last week's events centered on the vulnerability of the market. Last Wednesday's trading began with a slight dip in the Dow average from the previous day's record, but the market recovered, breaking even just before noon. Then a report out of Washington that unemployment had dropped sharply in De-

cember ended one of the market's major expectations: that sluggish growth would lead the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates. Dropping rates encourage investors to buy bonds and stocks, while a tightening out of rates makes such securities less attractive.

But the greatest panic struck in midafternoon. Computers in Wall Street investment houses simultaneously alerted traders to a rare opportunity to buy futures contracts on the Chicago futures market at bargain prices. The contracts usually trade at a small premium to the stocks they represent. But shortly after 2 p.m. their purchase price—far below the value of the stock. Traders began buying the contracts in Chicago and selling stocks of equivalent value on the spot—an estimated \$2 billion worth—in New York to cover their risks on the futures and lock in a profit equal to the annual prime rate.

—LENNY GLENN is New York

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Paying the patent price

Eastman Kodak Co. has sold about 16 million instant cameras in North America since they were introduced in 1976, and until last week the company was still producing them by the thousands. But the camera may soon become collector's item. The camera has U.S. courts have ordered Rochester, N.Y.-based Kodak to stop making instant cameras and film, ending a nine-year court battle. Last Wednesday both the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court upheld a decision made in October by U.S. District Court Judge Roy Tobel that barred Kodak from the instant photography market because the firm had infringed on seven patents held by Polaroid Corp., which introduced instant cameras in 1948.

The decision was a critical victory for Cambridge, Mass.-based Polaroid. With 75 per cent of the instant camera market, the company's instant photography equipment amounts for 90 per cent of its \$1.8 billion in annual sales. By contrast, Kodak's 20-per-cent market share makes up only two per cent of its \$14.8 billion in sales.

In its lawsuit Polaroid said that Kodak had copied patented techniques from its popular KX-70 instant camera, introduced in 1972. After losing the heavily contested battle, Kodak announced that the decision would force it to shut down \$200 million in equipment and may cost several hundred jobs. The decision will have little impact on the 3,300 Canadian Kodak employees, who make mainly photographic film and paper.

Kodak said swiftly to reassure its customers and dealers in the United States and Canada. Instant camera owners can trade their equipment for a Kodak film camera and film worth \$30 or \$50 in coupons to purchase Kodak products. Customers in the United States can also exchange the camera for one share of Kodak common stock, which dipped last week to \$47.96 (U.S.) on the New York Stock Exchange, from a high of \$53.38 last month. Dealers will receive credits for small cameras and film.

But now that Polaroid has won the court battle it faces a far tougher fight—how to increase the sale of its instant camera market, which is steadily shrinking because of competition from 35-mm cameras.

—MICHAEL SANCHEZ in Toronto

The remaking of a household name

This week more than a thousand ex-Air employees will gather in a massive hangar at Vancouver International Airport. There, they will watch the unveiling of the first 30-50 painted in the company's new colors. The bold orange and red scheme acquired in the adventurous 1980s is giving way to a more sober pattern of red, white and blue. At the same time, the company plans to revert to its original name—Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd.—because it is convinced that few people outside Canada identify the in-

lines would soon be confronted with the same deregulation pressures faced by their U.S. counterparts. Colony, who became president in 1985, and Carty, who succeeded Colony last March after he took over the presidency of the Resources Inc. of Virginia, had the expertise to pave costs and prepare CP Air for ongoing deregulation of the Canadian airline industry.

Within two years of his appointment Colony had cut staff by 800 to 7,500, negotiated a 10-per-cent wage and benefits reduction with pilots and re-

national Airlines Corp. That leaves the company with only two types of aircraft in operation and maintain—72 wide-bodied, 30-50 and 48 Boeing 737s. The result: partly savings of \$12 million and a one-shot bonus of \$50 million from the sale of equipment.

The airline's financial recovery has been impressive. In 1982, before Colony took over, the airline suffered a record \$39-million loss. Harold Melitz, a vice-president of investment dealer Nesbitt Thomson Bagnall Inc. in Toronto, estimates that in 1982 the airline earned about \$5 million, as well as \$15 million from the launch of CP Hotels chain, it acquired from Canadian Pacific Enterprises Ltd. in 1983. He expects the airline's profit to approach \$11 million this year. As for Carty, Melitz says, "Since the day he took the job, ex-Air has been in overdrive."

But Carty has his critics. Some ex-Air employees still speak fondly of Colony's predecessor, Ian Gray, an engineer who worked his way up to the presidency. "It was like a family business," recalls Gary Flann, a CP ticket agent in Ottawa and Toronto for 13 years and chairman of the airline division of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, which represents 5,000 employees. "People always went the extra mile for the customer. But now it's just another company," he adds. "Carty has a lot of personality, but he leaves the company more than he loves the people."

The airline also has a \$100-million debt. Carty says the company would like to issue shares, partly to raise money to pay off the debt. But Steve Gormann, an analyst with Wood Gundy Inc. in Toronto, warns that "it would be hard to sell or to stock, given the concern over the airline's earnings record." Carty acknowledges the problem. But he says he is confident that the airline will soon be able to assure investors of a steady 10- to 15-per-cent return on investment. "We're made a lot of changes," he says. "Now we have to see if we can make money."

—MARC CLARK in Toronto



Carty's revamped airline, with a larger name, a more sober image and a tough approach to costs.

tails or with a Canadian flag. But the new colors and the revised name are still symbols of much larger changes in CP Air. Indeed, Canada's second-largest airline is undergoing the most radical reshaping in its 44-year history.

The architect of the move, together CP Air are two talented administrators imported from the United States. Airline executives Dan Colony and Donald Carty both emerged as successful managers during the fierce battles that were fought off in 1979 when Washington deregulated the U.S. airline industry. At the time, Colony was president of Pan American World Airways Inc. at New York while Carty, a New-traveler, was senior vice-president of American Airlines Inc. in Dallas. The two men were attracted to Canada by CP Air's owner, Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal, when it became apparent in the early 1980s that Canadian air-

lines were suffering the same erosion of the efficient "hub-and-spoke" network. Equally important, Colony purchased Eastern Provincial Airways Ltd. of Halifax in 1984 for \$30 million and named Carty to the Maritime market. But it was Carty, a lively and personable graduate of the Harvard Business School, who filled the last gaps in CP's domestic network—the vital Quebec and Quebec markets. Last week CP announced that it had won control of 33 per cent of Starline Inc. of Montreal after a bitter three-month battle with Nordair's rival, Quebecair. Said Carty: "We are now, for the first time, something we've pretended to be in the past—a true national airline."

Carty has also pressed CP's unions to ease restrictions on pilot roles and lower wage demands. At will, he has arranged to swap CP's four Boeing 747s for four 767s owned by PanAmair Inc.

A free-trader with the right style

By Peter C. Newman

Amid much pomp and uncertain circumstances, a blue-ribbon panel of Canadian business leaders meets in Ottawa next week to begin the painful process of formulating a sensible Canadian position on free trade with the United States. To be known as the International Trade Advisory Committee, the group (which will also help formulate policies on future GATT and Multi-Fibre Arrangement negotiations) will become the sounding board for Jean Chrétien in deciding the delicate question of how far he dares go in exposing our domestic industries to the voracious U.S. competition expected to follow the signing of a trade pact.

Every manufacturing sector is demanding to be heard, but few are as vulnerable as Canada's clothing and apparel industries. It already costs every Canadian an estimated \$14 a year to protect 60,000 workers by throwing up quotas and other barriers against foreign imports. It is doubly significant, therefore, that the man chosen by International Trade Minister James Killebrack to represent the industry on the committee is a fashioning and highly successful women's clothing manufacturer named Peter Nygard. The head of a Winnipeg company that he has taken from annual sales of \$800,000 to \$150 million in the past two decades, Nygard fervently believes in the principles of free trade—even though he knows the prospect will at least initially hurt his company.

Nygard's personal views are important because, unlike most Canadian clothing manufacturers, he has not only tried to invade the American market but has achieved considerable success, with 40 per cent of his sales now in the United States; one-third of his manufacturing capacity is in plants he owns in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Indonesia and China. As co-chairman of an Ottawa task force charged in 1984-85 with formulating a national textile export policy, he led the faction against what he calls "a far-reaching of quota protection for the sake of short-term gains." Instead of invoking the strict antidumping measure of GATT's Article 18, he argued for a long-term strategy based on duty remissions. The idea was stillborn because the textile and apparel sectors couldn't agree "You have to try and turn the import situation into a domestic advantage,

which means making deals," he told me during a recent interview. "Look at the auto pact. It started with a duty remission scheme and evolved into its present form. That was a deal, and we can make more of them—buy Chinese textiles, for example, if they take certain industrial goods from us."

"Free trade," he predicts, "will act as a great catalyst and flush out the normality of our current situation. It will give us a boost. Besides, we have



Nygard, chair of Marine del Rey

an alternative. Our manufacturing base is deteriorating at such a rapid rate that we must seize this moment when you have these two guys—Macdonald and Reagan—with a similar mentality and mandates. It's an issue that can't be delayed and we don't need to lose anything in the process, because it's in the Americans' interest to keep us healthy."

Nygard has few kind words for Canadian textile makers. "Domestic Textile's people, for instance, claim that

they are as technologically advanced as anybody in North America, but when you ask them about free trade, they don't want it. They were born as protectionists."

Despite his enthusiasm about free trade with the Americans, Nygard strongly opposes totally unhindered import policies with the low-cost countries of Southeast Asia. "You can't play house-fare with such directed economies," he says. "That's like trying to play tennis while the other guy is playing football. They'll kill you by a score." His other precondition for supporting North American free trade is a protected period of adjustment. That, he believes, would allow the domestic textile and apparel industry to phase staff on a sound enough footing that it could gain control over its own domestic market before venturing to take on its American counterparts. Even though he admits it will be a gamble, he projects that free trade with the United States will triple Canada's textile output by the year 2003 and double productivity to \$100,000 per employee.

His own firm, Nygard International Ltd., has been in the U.S. market since 1977 and he has invested \$50 million in expanding his marketing base there. He is convinced he will lose up to one-third of his Canadian market when "the 30 or more good co-ordinate suppliers" flood their goods north of the border, but says he would spend even faster in the United States.

If free trade between Canada and the United States has any chance of succeeding, it will take businessmen of Nygard's flair and persuasive powers to make it fly. He is the prototype of the kind of internationally-minded man of business who views the U.S. market not as a frightening black hole but as an opportunity to be enjoyed and conquered.

When he recently opened his new U.S. headquarters at Marine del Rey, a plush suburb of Los Angeles, Nygard decided to treat the department store buyers on the guest list in a curmudgeonly. When he rented the animals, he discovered that Canada was allowed on the beach only if a film was being shot. So he hired a camera crew and, to provide an appropriate setting, built an oasis. Now, local residents have petitioned to keep the oasis in place.

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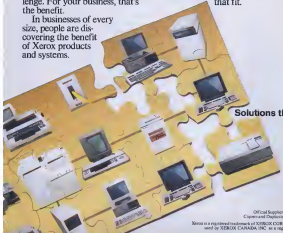
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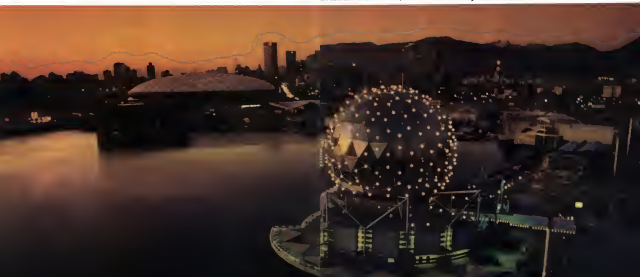
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JUSTICE

Focusing on a sordid tale of murder

For three months Supreme Court of Ontario jury of 16 men and two women has listened to testimony from convicts, self-confessed drug addicts, promoters and prostitutes. Eighty-four witnesses in all have testified about the character and alleged crime of Helmut Bushman, a 46-year-old millionaire nursing-home

But in one of the country's strongest murder systems and longest murder trials unfolds, some criminal lawyers are raising concerns that high-profile media coverage of sensational trials like Bushman's hampers the rights of the accused to a fair trial Toronto criminal lawyer David Cole, for one, said that even the crime of the accused

Demeter's wife, Christine, in 1972, more serious-minded journalists and authors have begun attending sensational murder trials in increasing numbers. It was said Edward Greenup, who defended Demeter, convicted in 1971. At the end of their unanimous verdict the lawyer asked, "What is it about this case that fascinates people?"

Language of curious spectators and reporters were also a daily feature of the 1984 trial of former Saskatchewan cabinet minister Colin Thatcher. Bushman's trial has been saturated by media coverage and, like Thatcher, he will be the subject of at least three books (the Demeter case led to only one).

Because of the widespread publicity surrounding the Bushman trial, it was moved from London to St. Catharines, Ont., 180 km away. But many reporters followed, and they still gather at the Parkway Inn, a brown-brick building that is part of a restaurant-bowling-alley complex. In fact, the Crown lawyers, defense, police and even some of the witnesses have made the economical hotel their home. The length of the trial has resulted in a close-knit Bushman clique. Toronto Globe and Mail reporter Mary Goodrich, who says that same world is like "having an ampiequella outside your door," described the arrangement as a "little family."

Nightly, members of the group retire to the motel bar, Redden, where they have written a few songs about Bushman, use a "Burr" version of "Bella Dolly." But there, everything is off the record. CBC TV reporter Ted Bushland, who often entertains his motel mates around a wheelchair in his room, said that initially there was "a great deal of suspense about the Toronto media." But he added, "We have developed a comfortable relationship and now we wine and dine together." The cozy tin atmosphere led Greenup to ask the motel's owner to install



Bushman's wife, Mary, and Philip, a belief that the press had convicted the defendant.

swear from Kootenai, Ont., 30 km west of London, on trial for arranging the roadside slaying in 1984 of his wife, Hanne, 46. Then, late last month Toronto defense lawyer Edward Greenup made a dramatic pledge to restrain Bushman, an undertaking guaranteed to increase interest in a trial. Greenup said, whom "appetite for income and women has been exposed to the public gaze." Last week, as Greenup stonewalled his complicated defense through a confusing series of examinations and cross-examinations, the sensational trial continued to capture national headlines. Declared London Free Press reporter Chip Martin: "If this doesn't shake the image of London as a conservative city, nothing will."

Bushman has been in custody since July, 1984, after he told police that he and his wife had stopped their car on Highway 403 near their home to help two apparently stranded motorists—who then shot the woman in the head

should not be publicized unless the person holds public office and the charge relates to an or her position. Added Cole: "A charge against a person is merely an allegation, and until anything is proven, a person should be protected from having a decision in public." And last week Bushman's 18-year-old son, Philip, testified that Bushman had planned an escape from prison because he believed the press had convinced him even before the trial started. Added the younger Bushman: "The press had it in for him, and the public was against him."

Murder, sex and drugs have always caught the attention of the popular press. But since the slaying of Ontario real estate developer Peter

ing all parties involved in the same world is like "having an ampiequella outside your door," described the arrangement as a "little family."

And, a book in 17 days



the motel's owner to install

the media on a separate floor to maintain some distance between the observers and the participants.

For his part, Martin, who has reported the Bushman story for the *Free Press* since the preliminary hearing in December, 1984, says that his coverage has included only three defense-oriented stories among the 48 that he has written during the trial because Crown testimony has provided the most interesting stories. As well, he pointed out that there have been some weeks of prosecution evidence so far, but only two weeks of defense for his part. Earl Levy, president of the Criminal Lawyers' Association, says that because most defense lawyers are unconsciously concerned about media coverage, they tend to neglect cross-examinations.

He added that the Bushman trial is experiencing the same problem. Levy told Macdon's, "If he is found not guilty, the pendulum will swing, and, given the way the case has been reported." But Levy, like many other defense lawyers interviewed, added that headline writers are often responsible for much of the one-sidedness. When prosecution witness Terry Ames, 38, of London, testified that Hilda Bushman turned to her on her hand on the highway and said, "No, honey, please, not this way," a quote that many papers headlined, the defense's five-hour cross-examination received scant coverage in most publications, including Macdon's.

No fewer than five journalists say that they plan to write books on the trial. One is *Toronto Star* reporter Heather Bird, whom Key Porter Books commissioned after the success of her first book, *Not Alone the Day*, an account of the brutal murder of Thelma's ex-wife, Johnnie Wilson—a work that she completed in only 11 days. Goodrich says that she is considering a similar venture and that she has been encouraged by many people. "Because it has become the topic [thing to do]," Douglas Gibson, publisher of Macmillan of Canada, said the books will well because "society stages few other dramas, and murder trials are set up as good theatre."

There will undoubtedly be abundant material for media theatre when Bushman herself takes the stand as the last witness. Because the matter is well before the courts, Grossman will not comment on the trial. But he left little doubt that he had a new trial of a different sort in mind when he told Macdon's, "What if it is all over, I will have plenty to say about the media coverage."

—SHERA ARKINHEAD with LINDA MARMER in St. Catharines

SCIENCE

A new force in nature

Ever since Galileo reputedly dropped cannonballs from the Leaning Tower of Pisa, his theory that objects in a vacuum fall at the same rate regardless of their mass has been a cornerstone of science. Newton incorporated it into his laws of motion, as did Einstein when he revised these laws with his theory of relativity. But last week a group of scientists headed by Ephraim Fischback of the University of Washington in Seattle reported the discovery of a force that pushes against gravity and causes some objects to drop faster than others in a vacuum.

Although Fischback said that the force will fundamentally alter man's conception of the universe, he avoided predicting that it will overthrow Einstein's theory of relativity. But one Canadian researcher was more daring. Since 1979 University of Toronto physicist John Moffat has been collecting data to support his own theory of relativity—a fundamental challenge to Einstein. One of the main differences between the two theories is that Fischback's so-called "hypercharge" is the fifth force of nature to be discovered (after gravity, electromagnetism, and the strong and weak forces that control subatomic structures). He discovered it by reanalyzing data from an experiment reported in 1982 by Hungarian researcher Roland von Stevics in a test of Galileo's law. Einstein discovered minute gravitational discrepancies which he dismissed as insignificant. But Fischback detected a pattern in the discrepancies that varied according to the atomic structure of the objects that Stevics had weighed in effect. Fischback reported that it is a mystery a father will fall

faster than a coin because hypercharge pushes against the coin more than against the feather.

In his theory of relativity, Moffat proposed the existence of a new subatomic particle that carries the fifth force. He called it a "skewon," and theorized that the force alters gravity according to the number of skewons in the affected objects. By contrast, Einstein's "principle of equivalence" accepted Galileo's assertion that gravity affects all objects equally. Moffat has

sought proof of the force in binary star systems, in which two stars orbit around each other. Relativity dictates that the orbits of planets and stars should shift minutely with each repetition. Last August a report on one binary star system, called it Hecuba, proved that the shifts contradicted Einstein's theory of relativity. As well, they fitted Moffat's exactly.

Fischback said that the fifth force would not overthrow Einstein and added that its effect was very small and local. But Moffat said that the enormous number of skewons in nature would make the force strong enough to reshape Einstein's view of the universe. He added, "It may be a small effect, but so

was Einstein's." Both scientists said, however, that the discovery of hypercharge will reshape current views of physics and that it may play a major role in formulating the long-sought "unified theory" showing how all known forces are part of a single general force.

Both scientists also said that until the Stevics experiment as repeated using modern technology, the fifth force will remain a preliminary experimental result, not a fact. But 50-year-old Moffat, who is accustomed to his colleagues' skepticism, said "It is not easy to do what I'm doing. It was not easy for Einstein either. He had a difficult time with his colleagues because he was overthrowing Newton."

—JOHN BARRIE in Toronto



Moffat challenging Einstein

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HEALTH

Avoiding common colds

Since the early 1970s scientists have known that interferon, a natural human protein, can fight both cancer and colds. But they have been unable to find practical ways to manufacture and use the substance. Now, two groups of scientists have announced that an experimental interferon nasal spray actually prevents colds from starting. Some experts predict that the spray will be most useful for automobiles, people with chronic lung disease and the elderly, who are prone to serious complications from colds. Others say that eventually it could be as potent as flu shots in most medicine cabinets. Says Dr. Jack Gwaltney, head of the division of epidemiology and virology at the University of Virginia's medical school: "There may be times when you would use the spray because you just don't want to get a cold, like before going on a trip."

The spray, which is not expected to receive government approval for at least a year, works as rhinoviruses—the germs responsible for most spring and fall sniffles. The two independent studies, conducted at the University of Virginia and at the University of Adelaide in Australia, showed that families who used the spray once a day, as soon as one member got a cold, developed 80 per cent fewer colds from rhinoviruses, or 40 per cent fewer colds overall, than those who did not use the spray. Both studies were funded by the Schering-Plough drug company, which developed the spray, and they appeared simultaneously in last week's

New England Journal of Medicine.

When a virus invades a healthy cell, the cell responds by making interferon, which then moves into neighboring cells and renders them impervious to the virus. The spray works before a viral attack begins, and it involves greater amounts of interferon. But because it can produce side effects, such as nasal discomfort and tears of blood in the nose, which become more pronounced if used for more than a week, the spray could not be used for long periods as a preventive. Still, Schering's director of anti-infectious clinical research, Dr. Jeffrey Spector, considers the current spray just the beginning; the company is considering trying to combine it with other antiviral drugs in order to increase the number of viruses it affects.

Fifteen years ago using human interferon against the common cold would have been prohibitively expensive, if not impossible. Now, although industry analysts said patients could spend as much as \$100 for each treatment, including a mandatory doctor's visit and prescription fees, Schering spokesmen added that previously engineered bacteria can manufacture interferon in large, affordable quantities. And if the spray proves as effective in large populations as it has in the two closely matched families, it may lead to a significant reduction in the overall use of billions of dollars that North Americans spend on cold remedies each year.

—PAT O'LENNOR in Boston

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SPACE

A new outer-space investment

The need symbol of delays of the planned launch of the space shuttle Columbia in Florida took place at a time when criticism of the troubled shuttle program and its ultimate goal—a permanent orbiting space station—reached a new height. In the current issue of *Scientific American*, magazine, space scientist James Van Allen, discoverer in 1958 of the radiation belts that surround the Earth, blessed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) program for "the progressive loss of U.S. leadership in space science." Added Van Allen: "NASA made a wildly overoptimistic estimate of the cost-of-achievement of the shuttle. I am not to reason to be any more confident about NASA's economic forecasts for the space station." Supporting that position in an editorial last week, *The New York Times* called the space station "an ill-bitten white elephant."

But no doubts were apparent among Canadian officials currently negotiating an estimated \$800-million investment in the space station. The details of the project will be announced in February, and so far it has elicited near-universal enthusiasm among Canadian scientists, politicians and editors. Says Peter Monche, executive director of the Toronto-based Canadian Institute for Advanced Research (CIAR): "That the space station is going ahead is not in question. Given that, Canada is getting a bargain." Indeed, Monche and his associates to the project in the United States has made Canada's involvement even more enticing by strengthening its ability to negotiate a prime piece of space station business. He added, "In the United States there is a big budget reduction. Now they need us even more for our financial contributions."

A great deal of the enthusiasm for the project is a result of the importance of the component that Canada has chosen to build—the Integrated Servicing and Test Facility (ISF), which will be used for refueling, re-

pairing and assembling satellites and other spacecraft. The CIAR reported that the technology needed to develop the project will be essential in keeping Canada's industries internationally competitive. Indeed, others have estimated that the revenues realized from earth-based and space applications could be as high as \$5 billion by the year 2000. Essentially, the time builds on the technology of the successful Canadarm, which Spacelab Ltd. of Toronto developed for the space shuttles. Spacelab's Christopher Trump told Monche's that the advanced robotic systems developed for the Canadarm have already produced

Monche said that the risk reduced the government that if it were not successful in securing the rights to build the ISF, it would stay out of the space station altogether.

Canada's estimated investment of \$60 million per year over the next decade will account for about 40 per cent of the government's total spending on space research. Labored across critics David Berger says he is concerned that enthusiasm for the space station may eat into other worldwide research projects. Added Berger: "We support the space station in principle, but it would be foolish to fund that project if it means not acting positively on other



Testing space station design. Big benefits for Canada's high-technology industries

significant spinoff benefits in mining and the repair of nuclear reactors.

The job of building the ISF is considered so attractive that the Americans are still considering doing it themselves, according to Keith Dorosh, a member of the National Research Council team that is currently debating the final details of the Canadian plan with NASA. He added that neither the European Space Agency nor the Japanese government, which plan to spend \$2.5 billion and \$1.5 billion respectively on the construction of zero-gravity laboratories in the space station, has managed to secure positions as integral or potentially lucrative as Canada's. For his part,

major areas of scientific activity." But Berger's caution is not widely shared. Said Dr. Stuart Smith, chairman of the Science Council of Canada: "It doesn't matter whether the space station is mediocre. The fact is that we don't have anything better to focus our high-tech industries on right now."

Clearly, the promoters of the current project are more interested in commerce than pure science. While U.S. scientists debate the viability of the station, the Canadians have their eyes firmly fixed on the bottom line. And what they see there is a bargain simply too good to pass up.

—NORM MCKENZIE in Toronto

The debate over feathering nests

By George Bain

Under a redwood code that became effective New Year's Day, all public servants must declare any stocks, bonds or other assets they think might—somewhat, someday—give rise even to the appearance of a conflict of interest. The demand is clear, but they are advised, if it does, to make the disclosure. Top people—like ministers, their political staff, deputy ministers and heads of agencies—are denied the discretion they must declare. In either case if a referee decides there is the potential for conflict of interest, the stocks, if that's what the assets are, must go—sold outright or put somewhere out of reach so they can't be traded or used for, say, collateral for a loan. Ordinary men, as distinct from ministers, don't come within the code but are covered by Standing Order 15 of the House of Commons, which says, "No Member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he or she has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested will be disallowed."

Conflict of interest rules are not new in government. There are simply more specific, cover a broader spectrum of public servants and come with more stringent provisions for enforcement. Neither do they begin to deal with defining what public servants should—and must—do about stock holdings. Senior managers, for example, must report any job offer from a company doing business related to their work in government, and public servants generally are circumscribed in the subsequent relations they can have with government if they join the private sector. In short, they are thoroughly lodged around to guard against any suggestion of using their offices to feather their own nests.

Real or merely apparent conflicts of interest in government, whether on the part of politicians or public servants, have always been to the media as red meat to lions. However, there is a noticeable reticence in those of us in the media to discuss conflict of interest in the media—situations in which our interests may affect our ability to judge issues in the disinterested way we would like readers, listeners and viewers to believe we invariably do.

For example, can a big-city newspaper, approached with either disclosure or the question of whether or not an article's highway—which would enable pa-

pers to be delivered faster to populous suburbs in evening traffic—should be slashed through the heart of the city? Certainly *The Toronto Star* did not go against its own interests some years ago when it vehemently opposed the decision not to proceed with just such a project, called the Spadina Expressway. Can that magazine divorce itself from considerations of its own good on the question of the possible reindustrialization in this country of their magazine as a competitor without the same tax disadvantage it carries as a foreigner? Do news reporters compromise themselves when they assign reporters to write puff articles in accompanying advertising spreads, an effect saying that some of what purports to be news is for sale? What about me, as a media critic? I have a long and valued association with *The Globe and Mail*. If something bad there came to my at-

Real or merely apparent conflict of interest in government has always been to the media as red meat is to the lions

tention, would I hesitate to comment on it—or I would not if the same occurred somewhere else—for fear of jeopardizing that relationship? I hope not, but I don't know.

The point is that it would be foolish, or hypocritical, to suggest that conflicts of interest cannot occur and equally foolish to suggest that the media—though I have no exaggerated notion of the so-called power of the press—are altogether without influence. Any of these, without fulfilling the ones but merely by a perceived audience selection of it, probably could do more to raise the value of stock in Canadian Tire Corp. Ltd. or Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. than 99.9 per cent of public servants by anonymous string-pulling. But where do the owners, publishers and editors of newspapers, and their equivalents in broadcasting, line up to declare their own interests—corporate and personal, pecuniary and other—that would give rise to, in the words of the new code in Ottawa, "real, potential, or apparent conflict?"

The susceptibility to real, potential or apparent conflict of interest is not at all blind to privately owned, hence

commercial, newspapers and magazines or to private sector broadcasting. In fact, the news organizations at present must clearly subject to conflicting loyalties—to its public, to which it owes a fair and balanced account of the news, and to its own internal interests—in the largest in the country and the one that reaches the greatest number of people: the CBC in its television and radio services. The question is whether people in the corporation can, or have managed to, keep themselves against a government that forced budget cuts on them from subsequent treatment of news of governmental affairs. Broadcast news is ephemeral; it does not leave a readily checkable record in the public domain as print does. Thus, therefore, is option to my mind, the CBC has not.

A peculiar aspect of this is that the CBC now finds itself lined up with a segment of the Canadian community that, so far as can be seen, is unalterably opposed to one of the most important governmental initiatives of the times—namely, the effort to bring about negotiations with the United States on free trade. Community or unconsciously, CBC news and public affairs programmes in both radio and television have built themselves into the Canadian cultural community, not necessarily sympathetic reports on a supposed governmental hard-heartedness toward "the arts" or "culture" or "the cultural industries" in all of which, on closer examination, the CBC could be found to be the major component. Banks of money crowd in "cuts in funding for the arts and/or the cultural community" usually have centered mainly of the amount the CBC itself was being required to forgo. This sort of reporting, now somewhat diminished with the remarkable measurement of Communications Minister Marcel Masse—transformed virtually overnight from devil to hero of Canadian cultural nationalism—contributed overt propaganda for the CBC's own internal interests. Having attempted for their own purposes an identification with what has become a lobby group against a major public policy, can CBC news services claim the detachment necessary to report in a fair, balanced and unbiased way on that policy? It is that sort of thing the new code of conduct for public servants and others in Ottawa is about—the avoidance of even the appearance of conflicts of interest.

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PEOPLE

What a sympathy view of the Dallas developer for arduous J.R. Being where he fell in love with Randy Wager, played by Virginia-born Deborah Straken, 35, is a short-lived character. Lamy Hagood plays the character currently causing the latest Mandy to much distress that in one recent episode she flashed his gift of a diamond bracelet down the toilet. And things will not improve, according to Shelton, who says that she will be involved in "stressful matters" with J.R. in later episodes. Shelton, a former Miss U.S.A. whose best-known role until she joined the Dallas cast in October 1985 was that of



Shelton "stressful matters" with J.R.

the power-drill murder victim in *Beau de Palma's* 1984 thriller *Body Double*, more recently has helped promote the fitness program. Friends are original by *Marla de la Cruz* (*Phishheads*), and she is involved with a number of other projects. But she adds that she regrets that her Dallas character may, as she suspects, be coming to an end. Declared Shelton: "All the projects for the future don't take away from the pain you feel when you might get this one from the show."

For her part, California-born Janette Hartigan, 36, who also joined the Dallas cast in October 1984, as Jamie Riving and is routinely abused not only by J.R. but by her maternal rival, Cliff Barnes (*Kate Couric*), says she is not troubled by any plot connections the show's producers may be planning. "I think it's supposed to go too caught up in the future. For me, Dallas was just another job—a

ball of a job, but a job." She added, "I am more relaxed now, and I know the character." She sees Janice as more whole than any, "a woman's libber who is crazy at times," and she says that the Dallas women are portrayed as being "more intellectual, assertive and powerful" than their counterparts on the competitive series *Dynasty*—a description that could apply to Harrison herself. A self-made millionaire from a prominent real estate background, Harrison says "I sit in an accountant's office twice a week. Acting fills only one side of my mind."



Harrison's women's libber who is crazy at times!

Harrison, Cal-born entrepreneur Jack Kent Cooke, 55, says he is delighted with his recent \$176-million purchase of the Los Angeles Daily News despite the expense of some financial analysts that he paid too much—at least 60 percent more than any other bid. Cooke, the Malibu, Calif.-based owner of the Washington Redskins football team, has been out of the publishing industry since 1965, when he sold his one-third share in the Canadian-based Thomson Newspapers Ltd. chain (now Thomson Newspapers Ltd.) Cooke and that the Daily News impressed him because the 136,000-circulation newspaper, which serves business and industrial communities in the San Fernando Valley, is "the fastest-growing newspaper in Southern California," Declared Cooke: "This is the first of what I hope is a series of acquisitions of media properties. I am keen, I am eager—and I wanted to get back into the newspaper business."



Kooser, it's real!

A Vancouver-based Bank of British Columbia chairman, Edgar Kooser noted last week, 1986 was not a dull year in banking. "The regional banks—the Vancouver-based Canadian Commercial Bank and the Calgary-based Northern Bank—failed, and other small banks were in difficulty. Fortunately for the

Bank of B.C., the decision to expand was made prior to the spring panic that shook the industry. Earlier in the year it acquired nine new branches through the collapse of Pioneer Trust for a total of \$1, compared with the Royal's 1,025. Kooser even went "door-to-door" in the bank's interests, replacing actor Gene Gurnea of an advertising agency's suggestion as the bank's spokesman in a series of TV commercials. Declared Kooser: "It's embarrassing, but it's working."

The former Denver Broncos football team owner, whose easy and determined are described by at least one colleague as "sarcasm," was at the bank only 12 months when it reported a \$7.5-million profit for its 1985 fiscal year compared with a \$7-million loss in the previous fiscal year. Despite personal rumors that the bank is currently feeling some financial stress, the bullish Kooser, who owns \$8 million worth of shares in himself, remains confident. "We're pleased," he told Maclean's last week. "It's new."

—RATED BY MARY WINTER

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A manic quartet in the fast lane

More Canadian sitcoms to be the greatest aluminum crime fighters the world has ever known? A character whose cancer became welded to his head by lightning as he was portaging through Ontario's Algonquin Park, he conceals his identity by draping his hair with various disguises—ranging from a rat's tail to a beaver pelt. Mr. Canoehead belongs to a strange repertoire of absurd crimes that has helped The Frantics, a

nine's SCTV comedy and the performers on CBC Radio's *Royal Canadian Air Force*. But unlike their predecessors, they do all their writing and performing as a collective. When they are not taping the series, the group's members—Paul Chato, 31, Rick Green, 38, Don Radlman, 38, and Peter Wildman, 31—labor in four adjacent cubicles of a multiroom office, diligently writing new material on interconnected personal computers. "These guys are not

After meeting in a Toronto comedy club in 1979, The Frantics began performing like a touring band—in beer halls and Holiday Inns. In fact, they claim to have more in common with a rock group than a comedy troupe. Said Green: "We are philosophically closer to the Beatles than to *Seinfeld*." In the rock 'n' roll tradition, the group has chosen a car for their mascot—they open each episode of *i* on the floor behind the wheel of their silver, six-pink 1990 Chrysler Stratus hard-top with a chopped-off roof. As well, The Frantics have created their own mock rock videos for each episode of the show. In one of them, set in an Iron Curtain zone, Wildman performs a lethal impersonation of singer Celine Dion's hostage style, with such lyrics as "Upgrade me in Regrade."

At times they reveal in their satirizing. One sketch denounces into the evening hell of an unusually sleazy gas-station washroom. That material may be too extreme for some viewers, especially in the show's early time slot. Indeed, some of The Frantics' admen criticize them for being too broad in their comedy. Said Mark Brerlin, owner of Yak Yuh's Comedy Kabaret in Toronto: "All their best, they are expert surrealists, and at their worst they are merely overacting." But *For* writer Dave Broadbent, who calls them "perilously talented," points out, "Their appeal is to a very young audience."

Still, strongly influenced by Grest Berlin's irreverent *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, The Frantics bring a cerebral touch to their energetic physical comedy. One of their radio sketches featured a breathless commentator reporting Darwinian evolution as a horse race. "Single cells and bacteria taking an early lead...they're neck and neck, now they're arms and neck, now they're arms, legs and neck."

This week the group enters the race for television audiences. But its comical visual style may be well-suited to the small screen. And its premiere means that at last Mr. Canoehead's loyal fans will finally see him in flesh, blood—and aluminum.

—BRAND D. JOHNSON with
DAVID HAYES in Toronto



Radlman, Green, Wildman and Chato "expert surrealists" with sober nine-to-five work habits

four-man comedy team, gain a weekly audience of 360,000 listeners on CBC Radio. This week the comic move to television with a new series, *i* on the Floor (SCTV, Thursdays at 7:30 p.m.).

Pauline Productions, a Toronto-based independent film-maker, created the show and prepared its 13 half-hour episodes on an extremely lean budget of \$300,000 each. The result shows The Frantics living up to their name: with some of the wackiest longer than 30 minutes, they deliver some of the most fast-paced entertainment ever to invade Canadian prime time. Said the program's producer, Margie Kurl: "With this show, you don't have to nap the evening. It says for you."

The Frantics, their skills tailored to rock-ride attention spans, are the latest in a succession of offbeat Canadian comedy troupes which include televi-

sioners, said Earl, "and that is surreal for comedians. They come to work at nine, have coffee breaks and leave at five. It's a miracle."

Chato, Green and Radlman grew up in Toronto's suburbs, Wildman in Peterborough, Ont., and their attic finds a common target in middle-class suburban life. Said Green: "We have a comical eye." Still, each member brings a stronger identity to the group. The big-eyed, bespectacled Chato, a computer buff, has worked as an advertising manager and a gas station attendant; Green, mild-mannered and preternaturally gay, once taught physics in Ontario's Science Centre visitors. The chunky Radlman started out as a folk singer and a professional peepshow. And the blond, long-haired Wildman arrived via training at Toronto's Second City writing workshops.

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Schuyler Grant, Megan Follows in *Ann of Green Gables*: 'Let's start the war'

BROADCASTING

The CBC national dream

Extending optimism, the plan presented a vision of public broadcasting stretched to the limits of power and glory. If it succeeded, the CBC might partly reverse the American cultural invasion. The network would bank almost all US commercial imports from its airwaves, producing them with Canada-produced voices. Then, working with private broadcasters, it would set up a "superstation" to beam Canadian programs into the American hinterland. Those were the highlights of the CBC's proposals to the federal government's Task Force on Broadcasting Policy, which was made public last week to reactions of praise and pessimism. Titled *Let's Do It*, the 188-page memorandum suggests a flag of cultural nationalism, rallying with slogans such as "Ripal time for Canada."

The paper represents a clear shift in CBC strategy after unsuccessful attempts to avoid federal budget cuts over the past two years, the network has taken on the offensive in its fight to reclaim Canadian TV screens. Mark Starowicz, executive producer of *Let's Do It*, the Journal, said that the brief reflects "a sense of confidence, almost a blood-mindedness. Around here, everybody is saying, 'Let's start the war.'" Spirits at the network were raised by the immense popularity of CBC dramas over the past year, notably *Star of Green Gables*, by create shot and edited here, the network collaborated with independent producers—a trend that the board would encourage by turning over 50 per cent of

all its original programs, including sports and information, to the private sector by September, 1987.

But CBC's offer to lead the way in repatriating Canadian broadcasting has already drawn criticism from some where it most wants to persuade. Task force members claimed that the CBC did not provide creative solutions for financing its ambitious plan to Canadianize content—which could cost \$35 million. And chairman Gerald Caplan, a former XPR strategist, has said, "Even a socialist knows that we cannot go to the public trough to find big new bucks for the CBC."

One fresh innovation is the CBC blueprint is a multichannel network that would provide distinct outlets for news, sports and regional programs to avoid the congested schedules on, for one, hockey nights. Meanwhile, private broadcasters criticized the brief's proposal that CBC feed programs from all sectors to a satellite superstation John Bassett, a director of CTV, described the idea as a "type dream."

Whether the task force decides when it reports in March, broadcasting is a key element in Ottawa's emerging national cultural policy. With US programs now providing 85 per cent of all drama seen by Canadian viewers, Starowicz describes television as being at the back of a "national search." And according to the task, the national dream is at stake.

—DEAN D. JOHNSON in Toronto

Salvaging an art showcase

Spread across the fourth floor of a converted warehouse in New York City's SoHo art district, the 4th Parallel Centre showcases the best of contemporary Canadian art in one of the world's leading modern art capitals. Since the Ottawa-funded gallery opened five years ago it has introduced New Yorkers to works by more than 200 Canadian artists—from all-black paintings by Ron Martin de Leeuw, Ont., to the cardboard airplanes of Toronto-born Robert Adams—and it has gained a reputation on both sides of the border as a dynamic institution. But eight months ago, following huge cultural budget cuts and a ministerial report questioning the gallery's value, there were reports that the external affairs department was seriously considering closing it. Now the department of communications has given the 4th Parallel a reprieve by extending 75 per cent of its funding for the next two years. Said the gallery's director, France Miron: "I am very relieved. It would have been a real loss for artists if we had closed."

The rescue began after Communications Minister Marcel Massé visited the gallery last May. Said Vladimir Shuk, the ministry's international cultural affairs policy adviser: "The minister's instructions were that the 4th Parallel should be given a new lease." In a characteristic display of cultural assistance, Massé's department offered to supply \$300,000 a year for salaries, rent and administrative costs while external affairs agreed to provide \$100,000 for the gallery's artistic program. Still, Shuk cautioned that the government does not intend to exert control of the 4th Parallel but it does intend to explore alternative sources of funding, including the private sector.

Many artists and dealers in both Canada and the United States expressed delight at the gallery's rescue. Said veteran New York art dealer Lou Costello: "We want to know what goes on in your country, and the 4th Parallel is our link." For Toronto sculptor Noel Harding, a 1982 show at the gallery led to a one-man exhibition in Atlanta. Said Harding: "Because New York is so important as an art center, that gallery in worse penny." Clearly, Marcel Massé shows that view.

—EISA BALFOUR ROYCE in New York



Karwin, Field, Garner (below): In search of a much-needed breath of fresh air

FILMS

People too good to be true

MURPHY'S ROMANCE
Directed by Martin Ritt

Emma (Betsy Field) and Murphy (James Garner), the lead characters of Murphy's Romance, are more than nice. They are so understanding, in fact, that viewers may tire of them altogether. As the film opens, Emma—divorced, brainy and near the end of her tether—arrives in the small southwestern town of Kansas with her son, Jake (Covey Hixon), to set up a horse breeding and training business. The local pharmacist, Murphy, tells her that she will find the town "small, friendly and nice." But Emma's opinion of the town changes when she begins to notice a large old house and a handsome man. The back refusal for a loan because she is a woman—and not a "good risk." But Murphy, the town's most eligible widower, befriends her. He even buys a horse so that he can bond it with her. Decent people, in whose mouths better words hardly melt, Emma and Murphy clearly see each other as potential mates—if only they would get on with it.

Adapted from a novella by Max Scott, Murphy's Romance moves as slowly as a Sunday night in Erie. It is one of those movies that seems to be aware of its amble along, but its

lack of character roles the film of its charm. Murphy is engaging and just a little too powerfully nice, yet the sadness in his life that he never and never after his wife died. It would be reasonable to expect such a man to have difficulty with a new romance. But even after he becomes involved with Emma, Murphy shows none of the agitated symptoms usually associated with being in love; he still has a smile and a horse path for everyone he meets. Emma is a trifle more animated. Indeed, she throws an infantile tantrum after an awkward date with her. Emma's most endearing trait is her ability to see the best in everyone. She is a trifle more animated. Indeed, she throws an infantile tantrum after an awkward date with her. Emma's most endearing trait is her ability to see the best in everyone. She is a trifle more animated. Indeed, she throws an infantile tantrum after an awkward date with her.

Hopefully, Emma's ex-husband—a lying, cheating, lazy good-for-nothing named Bobby Jack (Brian Kerwin)—

find." The audience can only hope that he will not. At least Bobby Jack has, apparently, the most Emma and Murphy is master is a passionate outburst over winning a game of bingo.

As the determined Emma, Field does what she can with not another role as a struggling woman. She is her life's passion. Despite the script's every attempt to keep her down, Field has a bounce, a sense of fun, and her mouth seems to have been custom-made for peering. As the reliable Murphy, Garner is clearly relaxed. After Bobby Jack leaves, Emma and Murphy eventually get what they deserve from their chaste romance—each other. And when they finally exit hand in hand through the twilight, King's tedious music to give them along, the viewer is supremely grateful.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE



A scholar of a dark art



THE SERPENT AND THE RAINBOW
By Wade Davis
(Shedden, 257 pages, \$22.95)

Psychopharmacologists study the effect of drugs on the mind. And apparently, they talk like this: "We understand... that you are attracted to unusual places. We propose to send you to the frontier of death." That melodramatic challenge was issued to author and scientist Wade Davis by the mysterious Dr. Nathan S. Kline, a New York-based psychiatrist and pioneer in psychopharmacology. Kline was drawing Davis's attention to Hallucinogenic plants. Davis, who had been pronounced dead in 1962 but 28 years later suddenly resurfaced in his village in the Andean highlands, told Davis that he had been fully aware of what was happening to him but, because of the effects of "hallucinogenic plants," could not move or speak. According to Kline, such members drop him up again after about three days and returned him to a ritual to make him a shaman. He was set free only after the ancestor who had enslaved him was killed.

At first, Davis said he believed that the answer to the mystery lay in a mysterious brown powder, the "hallucinogenic plants." He obtained an inferior sample of it from a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary crew which had preceded him to Kline's hut. Thinking down the grainy powder, Davis became so immersed in local culture that he accompanied a grain-robbing party to chase a key ingredient of the substance—poisoned human bones. If he felt any ethical qualms at the grisly side he did not record them, but he does report that afterward he had "an irrepressible desire to battle."

escholastic, which he describes as "somewhere between an anthropologist and a biologist. We try to find new meanings from plants." He is also something of a mystic with a romantic prose style suited to his bizarre tale. In April, 1982, Davis set out to investigate the case of Claudio Naranjo, who had been pronounced dead in 1962 but 28 years later suddenly resurfaced in his village in the Andean highlands. Naranjo said that a voodoo society had turned him alive. He told Davis that he had been fully aware of what was happening to him but, because of the effects of "hallucinogenic plants," could not move or speak. According to Naranjo, such members drop him up again after about three days and returned him to a ritual to make him a shaman. He was set free only after the ancestor who had enslaved him was killed.

At first, Davis said he believed that the answer to the mystery lay in a mysterious brown powder, the "hallucinogenic plants." He obtained an inferior sample of it from a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary crew which had preceded him to Naranjo's hut. Thinking down the grainy powder, Davis became so immersed in local culture that he accompanied a grain-robbing party to chase a key ingredient of the substance—poisoned human bones. If he felt any ethical qualms at the grisly side he did not record them, but he does report that afterward he had "an irrepressible desire to battle."

To understand the cultural context, Davis studied Haudenosaunee history. He learned that 18th-century voodoo slaves founded the secret societies which now effectively rule the rural areas, where 80 per cent of the people live. Davis concludes that Naranjo's "sacred initiation" resulting from his having offended community standards in his treatment of women and greed for his brother's land. Voodoo seems to be a potent means of social control. Naranjo has not given anybody any trouble since 1962.

Davis appears to have made some useful, if modest, contributions to the literature of anthropology and sociology. As a pure scientist he leaves something to be desired. Almost to the last page he seems to be presenting to explain the voodoo societies. But he ends the book suddenly, as if he had lost interest, as his nerve.

What he failed to document was how the spirit was separated from the living but unconscious body of the possessed victim. Davis had seen the evidence of a survivor, he could have observed the grisly rites by joining one of the secret societies, but feared that he might then be subject to its control. So he decided against it, noting: "The descent of madness was slow, the roads were great." It was a reasonable conclusion for a responsible scientist to reach. But it was also less than heroic and, given the current hysteria with which his book began, a letdown. Indians James would have persisted.

—DON CUMMINGS

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An excess of media rectitude

By Allan Fotheringham

There is a serious shortage of a lot of things in this blessed world today. We are very short on good literature, a pleasant-looking newspaper, street bars, cars with a lifetime supply of windshield fluid and people who know how to make an omelette (i.e. well). There is a dearth of types who know how to deliver a punch line or TV anchor men who can move their top lips. Among the shortages is a highly prized item: When the *Santa de Montreal* is and Will Beckley. What? No *Please Come Home* And you know the modern miracle? That's being in a restaurant when they don't have *Happy Birthday* day. You can't find a good car operator, a comely fireplace screen or a decent postcard anymore. And there seems to be a serious recession on the rise.



This latter value prospect is valued because of one of the great moral issues of our time: Bruce Phillips, the former breeding president on your car sales out of Ottawa who is now the chief back of the Canadian Embassy in Washington, took it upon himself to tell his teenage-like

chick at his Christmas and show cheer to the ink-stained wretches who make his life miserable. A bottle of the Ernest Walker Black Label was delivered, along with a note like handbag note, to the Canadian media phet to that hoodlum by the Potemkin.

This, apparently, was regarded by some guardians of integrity as a little-seen deed, akin to bribery, corruption, treason and possibly blackmail. The offending and effective liquid was shipped back by some ancient tribesmen with astringent, high dropout and scorched mouthwash. Whether Mr. Phillips, falling on his back with his prize heart soiled, has been rolling in Scotch since Christmas Eve is unknown, but this all seems a trifle extreme.

Any journalist whose call can be bought for a batch of whisky is in some trouble. There could be an old rule, 150 years ago when this gap was

a cub, when we all made up to \$17.50 a week, that you returned any questionable Christmas donation with a note showing that if it was a gift it was too large and if it was a bribe it was too small.

Christmas in these days indeed was the time when grateful wrestling promoters used to sprinkle their offerings of frankincense, myrrh and yep on the thirsty and impoverished scribblers. The Vancouver *Newsworld*, which spawned among other things a chap called Pierre Serbin, in its early stages was run by a fine man called Stan Del-

who helps this run the country. Apparently it is considered sipping with the devil. If you take that attitude, you end up missing or press releases.

Dealing out with politicians has always been one of the more hazardous—and amusing—aspects of this trade. That is because it is usually filled with disinformation, bluff, guile, propaganda and occasionally a sprinkling of truth. Just as an editor is someone who separates the wheat from the chaff (and then prints the chaff), the job is to try and isolate the truthful bits. It's rather like picking

by first out of rice while wearing boxing gloves. Does it really make any difference whether you sit down with a politician in a bar, a restaurant—or in his own home? If you really feel that honest cooks could compromise you more than a martini, you're a pretty cheap guy.

George F. Will, the resident Washington columnist, has been under some criticism because he has actually had Ronald Reagan over to his place for dinner. There were 1500 likelihood of Brian Mulroney being seen sipping at the pads of Claude May or Don McGillivray, two press gallery regulars.

who threaten to send him back to cigarettes. Pierre Trudeau, as we know, would sooner have taken up the kazoos than to waste his time hawking a farmer's daughter job or two with an ink-stained wretch. Dick O'Driscoll, one of his handlers, tried without success to sign his boss into this mode, but

Trudeau always looked at O'Driscoll, when the suggestion came up, as if he suspected his press aide had taken up strange substances. Joe Clark, you'll note, has been guilty of the press aide name the night he lost his conference in India. There is only one approach to take. Politicians are people too. Be as frank and go men and public information officers. It is just that they are avarice to journalists. Keep that in mind, and you can report a small revelation of Jeanne Walker and still look your mother in the eye at church on Sunday. Just observe the one standard rule, never accept anything that you can't consume at one sitting.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for *Sunday News*.

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